The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2414. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

SANGUINARY BATTLE AT PALESTRO.

Victory of the Sardinians and Zouaves.

Gallant Conduct of the King of Sardinia.

Brilliant Charge of the Zouaves Against an Austrian Battery.

GARIBALDI DRIVEN TO THE MOUNTAINS.

HIS RUMORED RETURN AND VICTORIES.

Retreat of the Austrians into Lombardy.

Insurrection in Lombardy and the Valtelline.

Threatened Revolution in European Turkey.

Cotton Active at an Advance—Breadstuffs Lower—Provisions Quiet.

CONSOLS 93@93 1-4.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, June 14.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool at 12:30 A. M. of Saturday the 4th inst., fired her first gun at Halifax at 20 minutes past 11, last night, and reached her wharf at about 1 o'clock.

Her advices are three days later and important.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York on Saturday, May 21, arrived at Queenstown at 4 A. M. of the 3d, and at Liverpool on the morning of the 3d instant.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from New-York May 21, reached Southampton at noon of the 2d inst.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from New-York May 28, arrived at Liverpool at 2 A. M. of the 4th inst.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The advices from the seat of war are quite important.

The Austrians had twice endeavored to retake Palestro, but were on each occasion repulsed after a sanguinary encounter. The Sardinians were at one time outflanked on the right, when the Zouaves came to the rescue. The King of Sardinia commanded his troops in person, and exhibited great gallantry. The Sardinian reports say that they took a thousand prisoners. The Austrian version had not been received.

The Austrians had retreated from Robbio, and a special telegram to the London *Daily News* says they were in full retreat across the Ticino.

The French head-quarters were at Vercelli.

General GARIBALDI was driven into the mountains by the Austrian General URBAN, who retook Varese, but it was telegraphed, *viâ* Turin, that GARIBALDI had returned, surprised the Austrians, retaken Varese, and reoccupied Como.

General NIEL had occupied Novara.

The insurrection in Lombardy was spreading.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant, and the funds had advanced.

The War News in Detail.

The Sardinian Government had issued the following official bulletins:

"TURIN, May 31.

"A brilliant victory was gained by our troops at 7 o'clock this morning. Twenty-five thousand Austrians endeavored to retake Palestro. The King commanding the Fourth Division in person, and General CHALDINI at the head of the Third Regiment of Zouaves, resisted the attack for a considerable time, and then after having successfully assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking one thousand prisoners and capturing eight cannon, five of which were taken by the Zouaves. Four hundred Austrians were drowned in a canal during the combat at Palestro. Another fight took place at Confienza, in the province of Somolline, in which the enemy were repulsed by the Fourth Division, after a two hours' conflict. Last night the picket of the enemy endeavored to pass the Po at Cervesena, but were repulsed by the inhabitants. The Austrians have evacuated Virzi in the province of Bobbio.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 1.

"The victory gained yesterday has been followed by a second victorious combat, which took place at 6 o'clock this evening, at Palestro, which the enemy endeavored to retake, but was repulsed again by the division of General CHALDINI, composed of Zouaves and Piedmontese cavalry. The King pressed forward where the fight was most furious, the Zouaves trying to restrain him. On Tuesday, the Austrians attacked the Sardinian vanguard at Sesto Calande, and the fight lasted two hours. Our troops crossed the Ticino in pursuit of the enemy.

A numerous Austrian *corps d'armée* appeared before Varese, but GARIBALDI ordered the National Guard not to resist, and fell back on Lago Maggiore.

An attack was attempted by our troops against Laveno, on the Lago Maggiore, but without result."

Additional details of the battle of Palestro state that the Sardinian right wing was at one time overflanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats across the Sesia, over which CANROBERT was to effect a junction with the King. At this juncture the Zouaves came to the rescue, and turned the tid against the Austrians. The Zouaves lost one officer and twenty-men killed, and two hundred wounded, including ten officers.

The Sardinians are believed to have been terribly cut up, but their loss is not mentioned. An Austrian General is reported killed. NAPOLEON subsequently visited the battle field, and congratulated the Sardinians on the result.

The Turin dispatch of the 2d says that the Austrians on that morning advanced from Robbio towards the French outposts, but retired after a short fight. The movement was made to conceal the retreat of the Austrians, who had begun to evacuate Robbio, carrying with them about one thousand wounded.

On the 2d it was telegraphed from Turin that the Austrians had withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Po, and had abandoned Torre, Beretti and the neighboring country.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes dispatches from Vercelli, which the Emperor had made his headquarters. These dispatches are confirmatory of the Sardinian bulletins, and say that the Sardinians behaved most valiantly at Palestro.

In regard to the part taken by the Zouaves, they say that they performed wonders. One dispatch says:

"Although unsupported, and in front of the Austrian battery of eight guns, the Zouaves crossed a canal, ascended the heights, which were very steep, and charged the Austrians with the bayonet. More than four hundred Austrians were thrown into the canal and six pieces of cannon were taken by the Zouaves. The loss of the French was inconsiderable."

The Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Gen. FOREY.

The French troops were concentrating at Casale, Valenza and Vercelli.

The Austrian accounts of the Palestro affair were not published.

A Verona dispatch of the 31st says that the Allies had attacked the vanguard of the Seventh Austrian *corps d'armée*, but that their further advance was stopped by the corps of General ZOBEL. A great number were reported wounded.

GARIBALDI had met with reverses. A Vienna telegram of the 1st announces an official authority that GARIBALDI was driven back from Sondrio into the mountains, and that General URBAN with his troops was pursuing him. The only issue open to GARIBALDI was the Stelvio.

An official telegram from Milan states that, on the 1st, Varese was reoccupied and taken by URBAN, who reinstated the legal authorities and levied war contributions on the city.

LATER.—It was telegraphed from Turin, on the 3d, that GARIBALDI had surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese, and that the town was again free of the enemy; and also that GARIBALDI re-entered Como on the night of the 2d.

Gen. NIEL entered Novara on the 1st, after a slight encounter with the Austrian outposts, who shortly fled. The Emperor arrived there the same evening amidst the acclamations of the people.

The Austrians endeavored to cross the Po at Bassignares (?) but the inhabitants opposed them, firing upon and destroying an Austrian bark (?)

The Valtelline was in insurrection, and the town of Sondrio (the capital of the district) had proclaimed for VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Duke of PARMA had arrived in Switzerland with a numerous suite.

The French officers of the Engineers had arrived at Intra, and were collecting vessels to cross the Lago Maggiore with 500 men.

The French squadron in the Adriatic had captured 35 Austrian vessels, the estimated value of which was 4,000,000 francs.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, June 4—A. M.

The *Daily News* has a special dispatch, dated Turin, Friday night, saying that the Austrians in full retreat were recrossing the Ticino; that GARIBALDI had gained a new victory over the enemy, and that the insurrection in Lombardy was spreading.

Great Britain.

Parliament had met daily to swear in members, but no business would be transacted until the delivery of the Queen's speech on the 7th.

The race for the Derby was won by Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY'S *Musjid*. The value of the stakes was nearly £7,000, and it was reported that Mr. HAWLEY had won about £100,000.

The London *Ministerialist* learns that the moving of an amendment to the address to the Queen has been abandoned, and that another method of assault will doubtless be tried.

Large purchases of English horses were alleged to be in progress for the French army. Many thousands were required.

It was stated that the prospectus of a Company would be issued in a few days for laying two telegraph cables from Cornawall, England, to Canada direct, and that the proposed capital of the Company was half a million sterling.

It was vaguely rumored that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE was likely to retire from the command-in-chief of the army, on account of some disclosures or reflections in an Investigating Committee report on the sale of army commissions.

The Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, had quitted England for Berlin.

Sir JOHN LAWRENCE had been formally presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold box, and a proposition was pending to pay Lord ELGIN the same compliment.

A great explosion of saltpetre occurred on board the troop ship *Eastern Monarch* from Kurrachee, while at anchor at Spithead. She had 500 soldiers and their wives on board returning from India. The ship was speedily enveloped in flames, but prompt action saved all but seven persons, including five children who were killed by the explosion.

The Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount from 4½ to 3½ ₱ cent. The event was fully anticipated, and produced no effect on the market. The joint-stock banks, &c., had also reduced their rates.

The Stock Exchange was quite buoyant, Consols reaching 93½ to 93¾ on the 2d; but after some fluctuations, they closed at a slight decline. On the 3d, the decline made further progress, and the market was weak at the quotations given elsewhere.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

The *Daily News'* City Article of Saturday says the rapid rise in the funds induced realizations and a partial reaction. Consols on Friday sustained an extreme fall of nearly five eighths, but became steadier, and at the close were only three-eighths lower. The rates of discount are still falling. First-class bills are negotiated at 2¼@2¾ ₱ cent., and in exceptional cases as low as 2¼ ₱ cent. The discount houses only now allow 2 ₱ cent. for money on demand, and 2¼ ₱ cent. for seven days' notice.

The *Times'* City Article of Friday evening says, that the accounts of the active progress of the intrigue to stir up an insurrection in Turkey, has contributed to a depression in the funds. The Foreign Exchanges to-day show no change. The commercial advices from Germany continue to show great anxiety and distrust. Another large failure has taken place at Augsburg, that of M. PAUL VON STETTEN. In the Railway Share markets to-day a general heavy decline took place, and the tendency at the close was unfavorable.

A circular, signed by Lords PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, Mr. MILNER GIBSON and others, had been issued, calling a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament for the 6th.

The *Herald* mentions a rumor that Mr. BRIGHT and the Radicals have been gained by the Government, by the offer of three seats in the Cabinet.

France.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official notifications of the blockade of Venice.

The recall of the French soldiers on leave of absence had added 120,000 veteran soldiers to the French army.

Flat-bottomed gun-boats were being constructed in France for the navigation of the Po, Ticino and other rivers.

Extraordinary excitement had prevailed in Paris on account of rumors that a general action was progressing all along the line, that Gen. GYULAI was killed, &c., all of which proved unfounded.

Preparations were even made for a grand illumination in honor of the expected victory.

Twenty-two battalions of foot chasseurs were to be organized.

The Paris Bourse was fluctuating on the 1st, but closed firmly at a slight advance. The 2d was a holiday. On the 3d the market was animated and higher, and the Three per Cents. closed at 63f. for money, and 62f. 95c. for account.

Italy.

The Hon. HENRY ELLIOTT had been sent by the British Government on an official mission to Naples, supposed to have reference to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

The United States frigate *Wabash* was at Naples, and together with the British men-of-war there, fired half-hourly guns as a tribute to the memory of the late King.

The Government of Naples, it is said, has prohibited the export of sulphur.

The French engineers are said to have recommenced the fortifications at Civitta Vecchia.

The Paris *Débats* has a letter from Rome stating that Piedmont has recognized the neutrality of the Pontifical States on certain conditions.

Germany.

The feeling in some of the States of Germany against the French is so strong that a French manufacturer in Hesse Cassel, employing 700 workmen, has been compelled to quit the place on account of the excitement prevailing.

Prussia.

The terms of the new loan are announced. It bears 5 per cent. interest, and is to be issued by public subscription, the redemption to commence in 1863 by the payment of 1 per cent. annually. Thirty million thalers is the amount.

The Ecclesiastical Council has ordered prayers in the churches for the preservation of peace in Prussia and Germany.

Turkey.

The garrison of Belgrade had been reinforced, and it was reported that it would be trebled. It was also said that the Porte was about to send a strong naval force to the Adriatic.

The Herzegovina was reported to be in open revolt, and the latest intelligence says, that the whole of European Turkey was bordering on revolution.

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape of Good Hope dates are from Table Bay to April 21. News unimportant. Provisions were high. The pressure in the money market was lessened.

☞ *For Commercial Intelligence see 8th Page.*

MOVEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Analysis of the Several Accounts of the Battle of Montebello—Developements of the French Plan of the Campaign—Movements of Prince Napoleon—Matters at Paris—Death of a Bohemian—General Details of News from the Journals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

I refer again to the battle of Montebello, in order to show you how cotemporary history is written. At first, the French estimated the number of men engaged on their side, in this battle, at from two to three thousand men. They subsequently carried this figure to 8,000, and now have finally fixed on 5,500 as the exact number, with 900 Piedmontese cavalry. The French gave the Austrians at first 15,000, then 18,000, and now 25,000 men. The Austrians, while admitting this last figure, as applied to their own force, constantly assert that the French were much superior, and General GYULAI, in his official report, claims that Count STADION was engaged, not only with the whole force of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, which numbers 45,000 men, (on paper, at least,) but that towards the end of the fight the railroad brought to the French side a reserved corps!

But it happens that we have but one official report on the French side—that made by General FOREY, one of the several Generals of Division belonging to the *corps d'armée* commanded by Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. Under Gen. FOREY were two Generals of Brigade, BRUNET (killed) and BLANCHARD. Under these again were four Colonels at the head of the four French regiments, or skeletons of regiments, a Colonel at the head of the Piedmontese cavalry, and a Captain of the battalion of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, who took a part in the battle. These are all the officers or bodies of men that are noticed in any official report on the French side, and certainly if other officers or other divisions or regiments had been engaged, the official reports of the officers in command would be there to testify to the fact. It is quite true that Gen. BARAGUAY, another of the Generals of Division of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' command, came up by rail with his Zouaves, at the end of the fight, but they were too late to engage in it, and their General has made no report.

The official report of Gen. FOREY mentions his four regiments of infantry, a battalion of *Chasseurs* and the body of Piedmontese cavalry. There were no Zouaves, as mentioned in the Austrian and English accounts of the battle, and no mention is made in the official order of the day, of any other than FOREY'S division, composed as above. Supposing, then, that the ranks of this division, (the French claim that it was not half full—in fact the least complete division of the army, on account of its having been hurried off first from Paris to the seat of war,) it would not quite reach 15,000 men. Of the number of men on the Austrian side, we have various estimates, but they admit themselves 25,000 men. The enumeration of the regiments engaged, by General GYULAI himself, would show a large force, and he made this parade of his own force while *secretly* supposing that his army had had BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' 40,000 men before it. His enumeration of his own force may therefore be accepted as true, and we are reduced to the calculation that the French fought something like *one to four!* Looking impartially at all the evidence that arrives from both sides, we are forced to accept this as the true estimate.

There is less disparity in the various statements in regard to the number of killed and wounded. The French at first enumerated their casualties at from 600 to 700; the subsequent accounts have not changed this figure, and we may therefore accept it as correct. It is true that the Austrians estimate it higher; but it must be recollected that the French remained masters of the field, and had the burying of the dead to perform, which renders it certain that the Austrian estimate is a mere guess. In regard to the Austrian loss, the French estimate it at 2,000; the Austrian official report fixes it at 1,800.

There were other circumstances in favor of the Austrians. They occupied the high grounds back of the village, and fired at and attacked the French down hill, and they had plenty of cavalry and artillery, whereas the French had in cavalry but the 900 Piedmontese and a battalion of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, and of artillery but four guns, which did not come up till the battle was half over. The brunt of the battle, therefore, fell upon the little fellows who composed the four regiments of infantry, and it must be confessed that a more brilliant feat of arms is not on record. The Zouaves of the Guard are jealous of this performance, and were furious when they arrived at the end of the battle and found the work finished. They admit that the infantry shoot well, and that they are very good for climbing a precipice or escalading a wall, but they were not prepared to admit that, out of the Zouaves, there was any glory to be attained with the bayonet.

Since yesterday a change has taken place at the seat of war. We begin to comprehend something of the future plan of campaign. To begin with, the Emperor NAPOLEON yesterday moved his headquarters to Casale, and with him went the whole army of Alessandria, which place is now nearly deserted. The King has left his headquarters at Occimiano, has crossed the Sesia, and, after a sharp battle, established himself at Palestro. Let us take a glance, therefore, at the present distribution of the allied army, and see if this distribution does not indicate the plan of campaign.

BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS remains at Voghera and Montebello, threatening Pavia and Piacenza on the south; the Emperor, with CANROBERT, is at Casale and Valenza, ready to march upon Mortara and the Ticino, at Gravellona; the King and MACMAHON are marching upon Novara and the Ticino, at the Bridge of Buffalora; NIEL is, perhaps, by this time on the Ticino, at Sestro Calende, while GARIBALDI, from his position at Como, hopes to be the first to arrive at Milan.

Here you see that the allied army is placed in the form of a crescent, reaching from Montebello on the south to Como on the north, with Milan in the middle of the section of the circle, and Victor EMANUEL in the middle of the circumference of the circle. The length of this curved line of the allied army is about ninety miles; the distance from Como to Montebello, in a direct line from north to south through Milan, is about sixty miles.

The allied army, then, is drawing in upon the Capital of Lombardy, in the form of a horse-shoe, the two monarchs, with the principal strength of their army, occupying the centre of the line. The Austrians, it appears, only two days ago, advanced from Mortara to Robbio, on the road to Vercelli. It appears, also, that they are collecting in so large a force between Pavia and Buffalora, on the Ticino that the allied army will be forced to give battle before reaching this river. The last mail carried you the news that the Austrians were evacuating the Piedmontese territory, and it was then thought that NAPOLEON would march to the Ticino, south of the Po, and attempt a crossing below Pavia. But to-day the news seems to establish the fact that, on the contrary, the Austrians are going to resist the passage of this river, and that they have no disposition to evacuate the Piedmontese territory voluntarily. This disposition on their part seems confirmed by the removal of the Emperor NAPOLEON with his main army to Casale.

If it be true, then, that General GYULAI'S army is lying in the line from Pavia, by Mortara to Novara, as the last news indicates, it will be seen that the armies under the Emperor and the King are to-day lying in face of the enemy along the whole line, at a distance varying from four to ten miles. It will indeed be singular if this condition of things remains long without a general breaking up. But whether the Austrians will give battle or retreat across the Ticino is doubtful. It remains to be seen what influence NAPOLEON'S movement upon Casale will produce in the Austrian camp.

The little opposition offered by the Austrians to GARIBALDI on the north, seems to be explained only by the supposition on their part that with so small a body of men he would not venture far into the country. It is true that they sent several thousand men to oppose him, but this force seems not to have offered him any serious resistance. GARIBALDI, however, is well-known and much loved in that particular section of country; he has already fought over that ground (one might ask what part of the earth and sea he has not fought over?) and he knew that if he could only arrive with a handful of men to support him, he should revolutionize the whole country, and create an army strong enough to resist any Austrian force that might be sent against him. This appears in fact to have been the result of his arrival in this country. The war of insurrection, the terrible war of indiscriminate and vengeance, is about to commence, and Austria seems already disposed to avoid it, for the army which had overrun the country through which GARIBALDI has just passed, and which has now revolutionizing and arming, is falling back upon the Adda.

In calculating upon the probable plan of campaign of the Allies, the discovery of Prince NAPOLEON should not be forgotten. The corps of the Prince is rapidly collecting at Florence, from which point it is supposed he will march in the direction of Bologna, Modena and Parma. It is hardly probable that these latter States will resist the revolutionary movement in presence of the Prince's army, and with its left wing thus menaced, the Austrian army will find itself not a little embarrassed.

The Emperor NAPOLEON left yesterday evening for Casale, visited the hospital where the wounded of Montebello—French, Sardinians and Austrians—are confined, and conversed with most of them, each in their own language; for His Majesty speaks Italian, and Germain may be said to be his native tongue. He addressed the Austrian Colonel HAUSEL, who had been presented to His Majesty last Winter at the Tuileries, and told him that as soon as he and the other Austrian wounded were able to travel they should be liberated and allowed to return to their country. NAPOLEON appears determined that the war, on his side at least, shall be conducted on humane principles.

At Paris, the Empress and the Princess CLOTILDE, the two provisional widows, keep each other company in their visits to places of public amusement, and in other pastimes, and the wheels of Government, so far at least as the public can perceive, move on smoothly and regularly. A perfectly good understanding reigns between the Marshal RANDON, Count WALEWSKI and the Duke DE PADOUE, the three Ministers who have just now the most work to do—the first in furnishing material of war for the army; the second in keeping the foreign relations of the country on a good footing, and the third in maintaining interior tranquillity. It is firmly believed in Paris that the war will be restricted to the limits of Italy.

The garrison of Paris, made up mostly of recruits, is now being practised daily in field exercises, and especially with the cannon. These exercises occur early in the morning, on the Champs de Mars, and each field is composed of six regiments of infantry, with their complement of cavalry and artillery.

The evening papers of last evening, and the morning papers of this morning, publish a dispatch from Liverpool, announcing the arrival of the *Bavaria* and *Niagara*, with news from the United States to the 18th May. With this announcement came two items of news, the first of which was, that President BUCHANAN was collecting forces on the frontier of Mexico, and a fleet in the Gulf, while the second stated that the Nicaraguan (or Costa Rican) Congress had refused the grant of land to M. BELLY for his canal project. All the papers, with the exception of the *Patrie*, published this dispatch as it came to them; the *Patrie* published the first part, but suppressed that in regard to M. BELLY. I think I told you some weeks ago that M. MIRAUD had retired from this speculation and that there was a suspicion that M. DELAMARRE, proprietor of the *Patrie*, had assumed his place as the money backer of M. BELLY. The incident just cited seems strongly to confirm this suspicion. M. DELAMARRE is a banker, and passes for a shrewd business man; we wish him joy in his Nicaraguan speculation!

The lazzaroni of Civita Vecchia, and the French garrison at that place, were thrown into a white heat of excitement a few days ago, by the sudden appearance in their port, and unusually-close into their port, of two American and most formidable-looking men-of-war, the *Wabash*, Commodore LAVALLETTE, and the *Macedonia*. Commodore LAVALLETTE was charged to demand of the Pope the immediate release of five Americans, confined in prison unlawfully at Rome, a demand that was complied with by his Holiness without hesitation. At last accounts the ships had not yet left Civita Vecchia, but they were expected to leave immediately. I have not learned the names of the prisoners, nor the motive of their confinement.

Let me add a word here in memory of a gentleman of this city, whom I knew well, and who was known to other Americans, Dr. AUSSANDON, of the Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, who has just committed suicide, in order to subtract himself from the intolerable sufferings of a chronic disease. I met AUSSANDON first at a small literary reunion at the house of NATHALIE FREDJAMES, whose physician he was. AUSSANDON belonged as much to the Press as to Science. His writing were full of gayety, of malice and of humor. His last publications were a series of scientific articles in the columns of the *Siècle*, (a journal on which he held the post of scientific editor,) and which he was about to collect into book form. Three times a week he crossed the river to hold a *clinique* for the poor, in a rugubrious and repulsive quarter, at No. 8 Rue Larley, opposite the old house in which CHARLOTTE CORDAY killed MARAT, in a sort of *omnium gatherum*, where sciences is obtained under difficulties, and where dinners and dubious baths, washer-women and boot-blacks are furnished to students at a rate within the reach of all. There AUSSANDON devoted two hours every other day, gratuitously, to the alleviation of the poor sick people who crowded his consultation room.

AUSSANDON was gay, frank, loyal, and the best *causeur* in that witty, careless, joyous band of Bohemians of the Press who make the Café du Helder their rendezvous. He was the pet, the centre of the circle. Only three days before his death he described to M. DE VILLEMESANT, editor of *Figaro*, and with a methodical, chilling indifference of manner, the proper way to commit suicide with a pistol. The following is the frightful formula: Feel around on the skin over the heart till you find the place in which the pulsation is strongest; then slip your finger down its width below this point; apply the finger flat against the breast; lay the muzzle of the pistol on the upper edge of the finger, and opposite the point where the pulsation was felt, but do not apply the muzzle against the skin, because then the pistol may not explode; pull the trigger, and you will die between two breaths!

This terrible formula seems to have been faithfully executed upon himself by AUSSANDON. At 2 o'clock in the morning he attempted to extinguish life with chloroform; his wife detected him, and then, in a moment when he was not observed, he seized a pistol and discharged its contents into his heart.

AUSSANDON was only 52 years of age when he died. Although not tall, he had a large frame, and was a Hercules in strength. ALPHONSE KARR, in the very last number of his *Nouvelles Guêpes*, printed a week before AUSSANDON'S unfortunate suicide, tells the following story of the manner in which he made acquaintance with AUSSANDON. The incident occurred twenty years ago:

KARR had a dog he prized highly, and through which he one day received an insult from an individual in the Palais Royal. The author of the *Guêpes*, who is also an athletic not to be disdained, seized the individual, and was about to throw him into the basin of the fountain. On the border he was arrested by a man who said:

"Will you allow me to spare you the trouble?"

"Of what, Sir?"

"Of throwing the gentleman into the water?"

"But it is me he has insulted."

"Never mind that, the favor is so small you ought not to refuse me."

And here a war of politeness ensued.

"Sir," said the intermeddler, "I am Dr. AUSSANDON, and for a long time I have been wishing for an occasion to make your acquaintance."

During the discussion, the individual menaced with a cold bath made his escape.

AUSSANDON also was fond of dogs, and the following history, true in every particular, resembles more a mythological legend than a reality. One might call it the thirteenth feat of HERCULES. Some years ago the Barrière du Combat, the most appropriately named of all the barriers of Paris, was noted for its famous combats between dogs and bears. The fights took place in a miserable sort of pen, to which spectators were admitted for a sum within the reach of all pockets. The amateurs who desired to pit their dogs against the bears, paid a certain entry, and at the same time bound themselves not to claim an indemnity in case their dogs, to use a phrase of the ring poets, "bit the dust."

AUSSANDON had a superb dog which he loved equally with his best friend, and of whose prowess he never ceased to boast.

"Bah!" said some one to him one day, "I'll bet that the best of the Barrière du Combat will only make one mouthful of your weakly and thin lap'd struggle him as easily as a cat will strangle a bird!"

"And I, I'll bet the contrary," exclaimed AUSSANDON, offended in the person of his dog.

The following Sunday the party repaired to the Barrière du Combat, and when they arrived, Brum had already dispatched several adversaries, whose carcasses were strewed around him, and he sat on his tail regarding the assemblage with an eye of defiance. The other dogs present, with hair erect and ears down, squeezed against the legs of their masters, demanding to be spared. Closing his heart to the pity he felt, AUSSANDON launched his dog into the arena, and a terrible battle commenced on the instant between the two quadrupeds.

For the spectators, it was not a moment doubtful that the victory was going to rest with the invincible bear. When into conviction at last penetrated the mind of AUSSANDON, he made but one bound over the fence and into the ring, seized and dragged his dog from the jaws and the embrace of the bear, and taking his place, commenced with the terrible beast a struggle which struck the audience with horror. AUSSANDON, with a strength redoubled by his fury, seized his enemy by the throat with his two powerful hands and strangled him. But he did not escape from the contest unharmed. When they picked Brum up, lying side by side with the bear, they perceived that he had the abdomen opened and a shoulder bared to the bone. He was confined six months to his bed.

AUSSANDON was an intimate friend of BALZAC, of GAVARNI, of THEOPHILE GAUTIER, of GERARD DE NERVAL and of SUE. BALZAC and SOULIE and Sue died in their beds; poor GERARD DE NERVAL stole the rope with which to hang himself, for want of money to buy one, and now it is the turn of AUSSANDON! He died regretted by the entire literary and scientific world of Paris, but by none more than by his enemy patients of the Rue Larrey.

MALAKOFF.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

THE BULLETIN OF COUNT GYULAI.

From the London Times.

At length we have the official Austrian account of the battle, or combat, of Montebello. A more business-like document it is impossible to conceive. If the Austrians pervert facts to save their vanity, according to the practice of belligerents in general, they do it with a plausible moderation which is very artistic. Certainly, after the narratives with which we have been favored from Turin, anything reasonably credible is likely to attract belief, and the Austrian account may gain by merely avoiding the grosser forms of gasconading. We do not accept General GYULAI'S dispatch as necessarily giving an accurate narrative of the action; all that can be said is, that if the Austrian has drawn on his imagination he is as much superior to his antagonists in the art of fiction as DARES was to the author of *Seven Musketeers*. The General gives a description of a well-fought battle, in which the troops under his Lieutenant's command were repulsed by a force which, though not great at first, received continual reinforcements, and in the end very much outnumbered its assailants. He also reports that, the movement which led to the action being only a reconnoissance in force, the object of Count STADION was effected by discovering the numbers and position of the enemy, and that the retirement of the Austrians was consequently not due to the issue of the battle. The details by which General GYULAI supports these statements are worthy of attention from all who take an interest in the campaign.

It is evident that the Austrians have been long expecting what has happened within the last three days—namely, the entrance of the allied troops into the Parmesan territory, and an attempt to cross the Po on the left of their own position. That the real fighting is to take place between Pavia and Tiscenza, and that the French are anxious by such a movement to make the advanced position of the Austrians on the Ticino untenable, and, perhaps, to insure the evacuation of Milan, seems to be taken for granted by the Austrian commanders. The strength of the French at Alessandria and Tortona, and their comparative absence from the country north of the Po, made this conclusion the more reasonable, and, perhaps, it was deemed probable that NAPOLEON would not willingly move his troops under the blazing sun of June into the unhealthy country from which the Austrians are just retiring. The object of General GYULAI was, according to his own account, to ascertain the strength and preparations of the French at Tortona and Voghera, and thus to judge of the chances of an immediate advance on the Po. Perhaps, to this plan of a reconnoissance was added the design of crushing a French division before reinforcements could arrive. If this was the case, the expectation was disappointed by the brave resistance of General FOREY'S troops, and Count STADION has had to content himself with the knowledge that within a few hours a great French army could be brought up by rail almost to the Austrian outposts.

"I ordered," says General GYULAI, "a great reconnoissance on the right bank of the Po, because information received from the advanced posts established along the Sesia and the Po gave reason for supposing that the enemy projected a movement with a considerable force by Voghera against Piacenza." Accordingly three Brigades were directed from Pavia to the *tête-de-pont* of Vaccarizza. Other troops were concentrated at or near this spot, some of them even being brought from Piacenza. The whole was under the orders of Lieutenant-Field-Marshal STADION, Lieutenant-Field-Marshals PAUMGARTEN and URBAN commanding divisions. URBAN advanced along the main road, close to the mountains, PAUMGARTEN along the plain to URBAN'S right. There is no necessity for us to repeat the details, which will be found in another column. Suffice it to say that URBAN carried Castegio and Montebello, where it is fair to believe that the French were too weak for effective resistance, and that he advanced to Genestrello, the next village on the road to Voghera, before the French brought him to a stand. The Austrian account is, that he there found the enemy in superior force, but that the resistance of the French was overcome "by the brave Chasseurs of the 3d and 4th battalions of the Regiments of HESSE and DOM MIGUEL, which, in spite of a great loss, soon remained masters of the height and of the village of Genestrello." But now the French began to receive their much-needed reinforcements. The railway was constantly bringing up troops, which constantly took part in the action, so that Lieutenant-Field-Marshal URBAN and the Brigade GAAL were driven back behind Montebello. After an obstinate combat Montebello was evacuated by the whole Austrian force. The Brigade BILS and the Brigade of HESSE coming up protected the Austrian retreat. The French did not molest the repulsed division of Gen. URBAN, and the corps, "having remained some time at Castegio without being attacked, reached the *lits-de-camp* at night, and repassed the Po on the morning of the 31st."

Of course, only a part of the forces on either side were engaged. In these cases it is usual to consider every man within a certain distance as a combatant, on the same principle as every man-of-war within sight of a captured vessel receives its share of prize money. But, according to General GYULAI, the troops who penetrated to Genestrello and bore the brunt of the fight under URBAN amounted to five battalions, with six guns, and a division of hussars. "There it was that the battle was most bloody, the losses most considerable, and the enemy's force equal to three times our own." At Montebello a larger force was engaged, the component parts being given with great appearance of accuracy in the dispatch. On the Austrian right the battle extended to some distance from the town. Here the Prince of HESSE commanded a force, consisting of infantry, with four guns, and three squadrons of cavalry, and it was here that the Piedmontese cavalry came into play. The Austrian General gives his opinion (of course derived from his subordinate, or from general rumor,) of the enemy's prowess. The fighting was close and sharp; the Austrian artillery coming up to the enemy, inflicted and suffered heavy losses; but, "remarkable fact, we had but few wounds from the enemy's artillery; almost all their shots failed, although we were very near them." This is quite a different account from that given by the French, who declared that it was their artillery which was the day, while the Austrians did nothing but by their rifles. Each side seems intent on making his adversaries believe that their cannon is supremely inefficient. "The enemy's infantry," continues the General, "fires very well. His cavalry deserves a less favorable judgment. It constantly showed itself inferior to our hussars and our Hulans, and declined any serious conflict."

Then comes the estimate of the French numbers, which is, of course, immensely exaggerated. "It is certain that 12 regiments of infantry, several battalions of Chasseurs, a regiment of French cavalry, as well as a Piedmontese brigade, and the regiment of cavalry of Novara, were under fire, and that strong reserves were echeloned. The Lieutenant-Field-Marshal STADION raises the number of the enemy which opposed him to 40,000 men at the least." This extraordinary misstatement is the weakest part of the Austrian narrative. It is plain that Count STADION and his superior considered that the French were in immense strength at Voghera, and this conviction prompted the reconnoissance, the retreat of the Austrians when they found troops coming up by railway, and their monstrous exaggeration of the numbers in the present dispatch. It is probable that the Austrians were throughout superior in force; certain it is that at the beginning they outnumbered their antagonists. The whole Austrian force is confessed to have amounted to 26,000 men, of whom some 10,000 or 12,000 were, no doubt, engaged. We doubt whether the French and Sardinians, both at Montebello and Calcabbbio, amounted to this number, actually engaged. The fact that no attempt at pursuit was made, and that the Austrians held Castegio for some time after the battle shows that, even with his reinforcements, the French General was unable to outnumber the Austrians, whose reserves under Field-Marshal CLAM-GALLAS were now coming up.

On the whole, however, this must be considered a fair account of the battle. The Austrians confess to a loss of 296 killed, 718 wounded, and 263 missing,—in all close on 1,300, of whom 200 are prisoners. The French state their loss at about 700, an estimate not so unreasonably low as to excite suspicion, and which we may accept as fairly accurate. The result of the battle is honorable to the French, and it will be for the Austrians to show, if they can, in future engagements that the success of their enemies was due, not to superior military qualities, but only to the uncertain fortune of war.

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The official Milan *Gazette* publishes the following account of the engagement of Montebello, dated Garlasco, May 22. The Lieutenant-Marshal URBAN mentioned, cannot be the same as the officer of the same name who opposed GARIBALDI:

On the 20th of May the Austrian troops advanced along the road from Stradella to Casteggio. The flying division of Lieutenant-Marshal URBAN formed the centre, flanked to the left as far as Verzate and Casatisa by the brigades GAAL and BILS. Two battalions and a half composed the reserve stationed at Rea, while the brigade of the Prince of HESSE advanced from Verzate to Frandonio. The signal for the attack was given by Lieutenant-Marshal BENEDEK, commanding the Fifth Corps; but, after a severe struggle, Casteggio, attacked on all sides, was occupied at 11 o'clock A. M. by a brigade of the Urban troops. A division of the brigade then marched upon Montebello and occupied it, advancing to Genestrello, where it began to meet with strong resistance on the part of the enemy. The brave Chasseurs of the Tyrol Battalion, supported by the regiment Don Miguel, and by two battalions of the regiment Hesse, stormed the neighboring height after a most obstinate resistance; but before superior numbers they retired, keeping the enemy in respect. The brigade of the Prince of HESSE then advanced on the high road leading from Castegio to Voghera, and it was there that the fight became most bloody. The Infantry regiment of the Archduke CHARLES, and 2 battalions of the other regiment, Baron de HESS, suffered very heavy losses, but covered the enemy still greater, since they fought with unheard of perseverance. The enemy had developed forces very superior in every along the whole line, and at half-past seven in the afternoon, after a combat of five hours, Marshal de BENEDEK, in obedience to orders received, put an end to the combat in order to give food and repose to the soldiers. During the night the position between Voghera and Stradella was re-occupied. The division of General FOREY and a Sardinian division were engaged on the other side. According to the avowal of some prisoners, the troops of the enemy were composed of twelve regiments of infantry, four battalions of foot chasseurs, and one regiment of French cavalry, and a brigade of infantry, a regiment of dragoons, and other corps of Piedmont. Each man of the forces of the enemy at the commencement of the struggle, but during the combat reserves were constantly coming by railway, so that in the evening their numbers had considerably increased. The French fought with great bravery. The Piedmontese, at the commencement of the action were very firm, but their courage afterwards decreased, and in the end were completely beat. The Austrian troops behaved in the most admirable manner. The military merits the greatest praise. The Halbe Hussars charged the French battalions with great bravery, and threw them into disorder. A battalion of the regiment of the Archduke CHARLES, having been formed into a square, awaiting the charge of a regiment of French cavalry, and having allowed it to come up to a distance of 40 feet, almost entirely destroyed it by a fire of musketry. The losses of the Piedmontese cavalry were enormous: the camp of the fifth *corps d'armée*. Our troops are more animated than ever. After this first experiment, the enemy had not the courage to disquiet them in the positions they occupied. Our killed are 300, and

in their favor; they had forces certainly three times superior to the French; they held the ground with artillery, firmly established, and with cavalry strongly posted and well placed for acting. After having gone over the ground near the village, I entered several of the houses which had been sacked by the Austrians. In one of them a wounded Austrian soldier had been discovered only two days before. A ball had passed through his thigh, and the unfortunate man had had the resolution to remain concealed for four days behind a large wine cask, without food, and suffering severely from his wound. He was half dead from pain and fear, and yet dared not show himself. The night after the battle he had strength enough to dress his wound by covering it with a colored handkerchief, but the dye of it had brought on violent inflammation. He is now in the hospital at Voghera. The fortitude shown by the wounded Austrian during four days of privation and suffering has its source in the exaggerated fear which had been created in their minds with regard to the French soldiers. The Austrian Generals have represented them to be so many savages, and stated that they sent all their prisoners on decks. Turning to a point of etymology, it is said that Montebello derives its name from the Romans having called it *Mons belli*, because its position in the middle of a valley, which leads towards Central Italy, always made it a field of battle. The adjacent village of Casteggio appears to have derived its name from the Romans having established there a defensive camp (*castrum.*) The supplying the French soldiers with provisions at Casteggio and Montebello is difficult, as they have to rely solely on their own resources. The country has been completely devastated, and both the inhabitants and the cattle are deprived of food. The organization of the army is, however, such that the supply of provisions goes on with perfect regularity.

THE WAR FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

At a banquet given on the 31st ult., by the electors of Birmingham, to Messrs. Bazley and Scholefield, their representatives in the new Parliament, Mr. Bazley spoke at length on the domestic and foreign politics of the country. In reference to the European war he believed, he said, that for about 200 years there had never been any considerable war in Europe in which the Government of this island had not become entangled. Repudiating the advantages of our position, our Government had on every occasion thrown itself by means of men and money, and at the sacrifice of the best blood of England, into every contest which had been provoked, whether to serve the family objects or prejudices of a monarch, or to carry out the schemes which the Ministers of the day had at heart. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the war now going on on the Continent, everybody said we were to be neutral. He (Mr. Bazley) was almost afraid to go in the streets because he thought and said that the blood of Englishmen should not be poured out to sustain a tottering and decrepid Mahommedan Power. (Hear.) He found himself at that time not alone on this question. He found people adopting this time the principle he broached five years ago. The Queen had issued a proclamation of neutrality, the Ministers of the Crown had announced that neutrality would be their policy, and the expectant Ministers were in favor of the same policy. The newspaper Press, and all those gentlemen who spilled much ink and were responsible for the spilling of much blood, were now in favor of neutrality. The great meetings recently held were all in favor of our abstaining from participation in this war. The question was, was the neutrality to be a real or a pretended one, was there any reservation in their minds when they would not go into the war? Had they determined that in any case short of absolute attack they would have nothing to do with the criminal operations now taking place in Italy? Why should England interfere? With all our preparations for war was there any more chance of an invasion than there was five years ago? Yet Government had stated that it was necessary for our defenses to be increased. There was something ludicrous in the position which Government had taken up and which some people were ready to sanction. Some time ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said there were more soldiers in England than at any time since the conclusion of the last great war. What had become of our soldiers and our ships? The Liverpool Financial Reform Association in one of their public meetings had called them phantom ships. It seemed as if our ships were indeed phantom ships; we had contributed millions to "build and man them, and they had gone to those realms from which nothing still ever came back." The Honorable gentleman next referred to the inutility of the yeomanry and the militia, the former of whom had only distinguished themselves at the Manchester massacre. He did not know what the militia had done, because it was a point in dispute whether militia was not a great nuisance, inasmuch as, though it was intended to induce men to enlist, it was found that it made enlistment more difficult. Some people said that an attack on this country was improbable. If this was so he wanted to know why it was that we wanted more soldiers. Why was it that, after spending £23,000,000 annually to pay for national defences in the shape of a standing army and a powerful fleet, they should invite the people (not the non-electors, but gentlemen from various parts) to change their character from peaceable civilians into martial heroes? Having discussed this part of his subject at some length, Mr. Bazley went on to say that he had a positive opinion that if we were to spend £23,000,000 annually in defence of an island, with a population of 32,000,000 of the most martial and clever people on earth, with the greatest power of mechanism at their hands,—if they were united and resolved to keep their shores inviolate from foreign foes,—if they did all this, it was for Ministers to see at the same time that the people should not be called upon to arm themselves in cities, towns, villages, and parishes to meet a foe, of whom they said there was now less chance of coming than there ever was, but who was always coming but never came, for he believed that Louis Napoleon was himself bewildered at the periodical illusions which seized the minds of the English people on this subject. After alluding to the proposed enrolment of volunteer corps the honorable gentleman said he was obliged to come to one of two conclusions; either Government, while pretending peace, were looking forward to war, or believing that there existed among the people a longing for military discipline and, perhaps, a little clamor, the Government thought they should get a little popularity by doing that which their predecessors had omitted to do. One important fact was that they did not invite the non-electors, but should a war take place they would then come to the non-electors—to the bone and sinew of the country—and ask them to rally round their national flag in defence of their home and country. In the way the question had been placed before the nation he could not regard it but as an insult to the working classes. Our past policy had been strongly condemned. The great Continental war left us with an enormous debt, and with a great amount of suffering among the lower classes; it ended with the Treaty of Vienna, almost every stipulation of which had been broken. That treaty was made without any reference to the rights of the people affected by it. Austria was one of those States—and they now saw the fruits of the past policy of the Government of this country—which was most powerful in regard to that treaty. Etna and Vesuvius, with their volcanic fires were not more menacing to the people of their slopes than had been the late disjointed state of the people of Italy to the whole of Europe; there only wanted the opportunity, and that had been afforded. Austria had governed so sorely that she had not a single friend in the whole Italian States. It was desired to bring about the opportunity for a rupture, and it had arrived; but there was another thing for which we were responsible. The conclusion of the Russian war left Louis Napoleon not only Emperor of France, but arbiter of Europe, and, by our foolish and insane policy, the little country of Sardinia—a country not larger than Yorkshire or Lancashire, and not more populous—was puffed into the idea that it was one of the great Powers of Europe. The war having commenced, the question now remained as to the duty of England. It might be true, and doubtless it was true, that what Sardinia was fighting for, was not for the people, not for the King, but was for an extension of territory and the growth of the kingdom of Sardinia, by taking the territory at present under another Power. What France wanted, was best known to herself. Possibly, from an ancient feeling of friendship to the Italian States, she had united herself to the Government of Sardinia, while this country was in this happy position that our interest and duty ran exactly in the same channel and did not clash in the least. It was not more our duty to keep out of this war than it was to abstain from the smallest participation in it. All agreed that it was difficult to express sympathy for any of the combatants; at the same time, it was impossible to divest their minds of sympathy for the Italian people. While we maintained a most rigid neutrality with regard to Austria and France, we might at the same time have a deep sympathy for Italian freedom, and express to the world our resolution never to interfere by blood or gold to maintain a foreign Government, good or bad, or a foreign system of government.

VOICE OF THE LIBERAL PRESS.

From the London Daily News.

After the experience of the last six months no one can say that we are not most deeply interested in the extent of the freedom enjoyed by our neighbors. Our enterprise has been checked, our transactions are diminished, and confidence is shaken, not because Austria is likely to lose a province, and Italy to gain her independence, but because the immense material resources of France are wielded by irresponsible power. Probably a constitutional Government in that country would not have retarded the cause of Italian independence, nor averted the most just and necessary war of liberation; but it would have secured the French Government against misconceptions abroad, as to the motives and aims of the alliance with Sardinia. Under the Restoration, or the Monarchy of July, the passage of the Alps by a French army would have been preceded by animated and brilliant discussions in the Chambers, and in the conflict of opinions, interests and prejudices, the character of the impending war would have been abundantly elucidated, to the advantage not only of France, but of the world. Foremost among the most eager spectators of the battle of opinion would have been the English nation. Probably we should be divided then as now into an Austrian and an Italian party; probably there would be some to wonder, like Castlereagh, why a nation should want to be independent, while others would not object to see the unarmed millions of Italy rise, provided they did so without foreign help, to break like waves against the stupendous fortresses of the Adige. But being witnesses of the free play of French thought and sentiment, and knowing that they would determine the application of French power, we should be less ready than we are now to lend our ears to secret-mongers, panic-makers, prophets, and the rest of the dusky tribe that thrive in seasons of political confusion. We should not then take alarm for the safety of our coast merely because the flower of the French army had been removed several hundred miles south of the Channel. The people of France must judge what representative government is worth to them; we know that their institutions were of some service to us.

But though we have lost some of our political lights, there is no reason why we should put out such as are left; a desperate office, in which some of us have lately been busily engaged. Governments and forms of government change, but the two great nations remain as closely interested as ever in good neighborhood; able to inflict infinite mischief upon each other, and able, also, while acting in harmony, to advance the cause of civilization, and confer benefits on mankind. For all purposes of public policy we must consider the will of France and that of the Emperor she has chosen, identical. We may and must regret that this is so; for we are not bound to forego the lessons of political observation and experience out of complaisance to any one. But at the same time, if we profess to recognize the right of the French nation to choose its own form of government, we certainly shall not be understood if we distinguish between it and its Emperor. We may make the attempt in perfect good faith, but our language will inevitably fall of its effect. We have illustrated a hundred times, in these columns, the fatal shortcomings of the notions of liberty prevalent in France, the pernicious popular love of absolutism, whether exercised by an assembly or by an individual, and the terrible delusion that lies at the root of executive Imperialism, and on those points we have not a single word to unsay. But when all is said and done we must take France as she is, and settle for ourselves whether it is worth while to live in peace with her, and observe the ordinary civilities of life.

As an European nation we claim and exercise the full right to observe the conduct of France in this war. If any act of the Emperor gives ground to believe that his policy is directed to disguised objects, we shall not be deterred from examining it as freely as if it were done by the Emperor of Japan. But we only deceive ourselves if, when we impute base and atrocious designs to Louis Napoleon, and, as one of our poets has done, descend into hell to find an appellation fit to describe his imagined treachery, we suppose that we are not hurling accusations against the people of France. No one who has watched the conduct of the Emperor in periods of crisis will doubt that he understands the French. This disdained tribune never ventures on what is really unpopular. Of course that is no reason why we should approve his acts; but it is a very strong reason why we should get rid of the notion that we should treat them as personal offences.

The war on the Po is often spoken of as it were waged for dynastic purposes, to put this man on the throne of Central Italy, or that other on the throne of Naples. But does any one suppose that, the Emperor having pledged the power of France before all Europe to the cause of Italian independence, any government which, in the mutations of events, might succeed him would be able to abandon the work? If the Comte de Paris were to ascend the throne tomorrow, his first act would most likely be to send another *corps d'armee* to Italy. The Emperor's strength lies in the cause he has ostensibly espoused. The nation may tire of a war in which it is to gain nothing but glory, but no Government can afford to take lower ground than that which the Emperor has occupied. And as in France, so in Europe. A war of aggression of the old Neapoleonic type would have at once banded all Europe against France. But in every country on the Continent, even in Germany, where the anti-Gallican spirit is nourished by the memory of old wrongs, men feel that Louis Napoleon has put himself in a position morally assailable. What is thought of the war in America, we were told yesterday by our able correspondent at New York, who writes:

"The feeling of sympathy with Sardinia and France is general and very strong. The past offences of Louis Napoleon are all forgotten in the pity for the sufferings of those whose cause he takes the field to defend. Every one agrees that it is monstrous to ask of Italy to remain quiet one minute longer than she can help, and that any change in her condition must of necessity be a change for the better. Most people on this side of the water consider it somewhat cool of the English press and Parliament to preach patience to a people who have for forty years submitted in silence to an oppression of the most odious kind, and which, so far from undergoing any mitigation, was much less endurable last year than in 1816. It is easy enough for people whose backs are always safe from the lash, and who are themselves safe from the dungeon, whose houses and papers are not liable to nightly inspection by the police, and whose sons are not liable to be consigned to the ranks of a hated foreign army, to admire that nice adjustment of European forces and influences, by which each state is enabled to hold the others in check. It wears, no doubt, a charming aspect in Eaton square, but at Milan it is quite another thing. Very possibly it is absurd to suppose that Louis Napoleon will secure free institutions for Italy, seeing that he takes good care that France shall not enjoy them, but there are various degrees of freedom as well as of happiness. To people in full enjoyment of *Magna Charta*, and habeas *corpus*, and trial by jury, and unbounded liberty of pen and tongue, it may possibly seem that life is worth less, if a man cannot vent his grievances in the newspapers, and vote for a borough member without receiving stats from a police-inspector to assist him in the choice of a candidate. But there are many millions of people whose desires for the present fall short of this, and who are disposed to be very content if they can only obtain exemption from the stick, from secret trials, and long terms of causeless imprisonment. All this, it seems to us, should be taken into account in forming a judgment of the conduct of the Italians in joining the French. The sympathies of the United States are unmistakably with them both, and the best friends of England here are pained to see her hanging back in doubt or indifference when the cause she has so long professed to have at heart is making a great effort for life."

Our own opinion of Louis Napoleon is probably that of nineteen out of twenty Englishmen; but when we read of the iniquitous designs ascribed to him we cannot forget that he has hitherto shown a considerable sagacity. He knows that he has fallen upon a generation of Frenchmen who, in spite of a native military ardor, are keenly alive to the blessings of peace, and he cannot but be aware that he does not possess the military genius by which his uncle fascinated France and drew her on to barren wars. Moreover, he has uniformly shown himself ambitious of the good opinion of Europe, which he would gain by a policy of moderation, while any attempt at aggrandizement would at once convert neutral spectators into active enemies. When we see so many guarantees against the abuse of success, and a moral certainty that its use would be the enfranchisement of a noble people, we most heartily desire the triumph, the full and effective triumph, of the united arms of France and Italy.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

There are a few writers for our Press, "with something of a narrow brow, and something of a narrow heart," and who, by some mischance, were born freemen and Englishmen, who reason something in this way—that the Italians never have been free and independent, and therefore never can or ought to be. Such conservatives, in the cause of lawlessness and disorder, ought, for the same reason, to encourage the Slave-trade—because negroes always have been used to it. The Independence of modern Greece was a huge mistake in their mind—our Reformation was a rebellion, and our Revolution of 1688 the first day of England's downfall. If nations are never to be free unless they can show their crest and quarterings of freedom, men should never use their reason: they have learned logic, or speak till they have studied grammar, or bathe till they can swim. Young Italy wants to get rid of its swaddling clothes; but a small clique in England and Germany say No; you have swaddled your children for generations, from the hook on the wall of Austrian despotism to the pannier on the back of the Pope—the blessed *bambino* has been slung hitherto, and as we are not sure he can walk, we are not going to undo the bandages, or try a doubtful experiment. Count Cavour, like a wise man, takes the French alliance, since he cannot get the English—we have no right to be angry with his choice, particularly since he paid us the compliment of proposing to us first. When France abuses her influence in Italy, as Austria has long done, it will be time enough to cry out; for the present there is a safe rule to attend to—not to cry out till you are hurt.

THE CHARACTER AND DURATION OF THE CONTEST.

The apprehensions entertained by some persons that the war in Italy cannot be promptly brought to a conclusion are considered by the *Pays* as ill-founded, and it assigns its reasons for that opinion in an article of some length, from which we take the following extract:

"It is supposed that the Austrians, defeated in the open field by the Allies, or even refusing battle, will retreat, and seek refuge in the formidable triangle of fortresses situated to the south of the Lake of Grada, and formed by Mantua, Verona and Peschiera. It is said that that position is impregnable; or, at least, that the Austrians, occupying it, can indefinitely prolong the war. Let us suppose for a moment the hypothesis realized. If the Austrians seek refuge behind the cannon of their fortresses, after battles lost or avoided, the effect will be the same both for Europe and their troops, as a definitive defeat—for to the soldier as to everybody else, to conquer is to advance—to retreat is to be vanquished; and if the Austrian troops abandon Lombardy, and retire to the triangle, Austria will confess both before her own army and before Europe her absolute want of power to maintain a campaign and to defend her Italian possessions. But can a power govern which cannot protect? From the moment that the Austrian army is confined within the celebrated triangle the object of the war undertaken by the Emperor Napoleon will be very nearly attained, as Lombardy will be almost entirely delivered from the foreign yoke. The Austrian Governors will quit the towns; the country will be organized on the basis of its own nationality; a national administration will be adopted; the people become free; the Italian flag will triumphantly float from every hill. In this picture there would be only one dark spot. The presence of the Austrians in their last fortresses would cause the state of war to continue, inasmuch as it would be a menace to the results obtained, and would force the French army to stay on Italian territory, in order to maintain what it had accomplished. It would then be necessary in this hypothesis to drive the Austrian army from its last retreat. Now, without speaking of the superiority of the French artillery, which would enable us to overwhelm the Austrians while remaining out of reach of theirs, and consequently force them to quit their shelter and risk a regular battle—it is certain that when the question had arrived at that point it would be implicitly solved. It would be demonstrated that Austria cannot keep Lombardy—her complete and definite expulsion would become certain in the eyes of all Governments, and would only be a question of more or less gunpowder to be burned, and more or less blood to be shed."

The conclusion at which the *Pays* arrives from this argumentation is, that Austria being unable to carry on the war for any length of time in consequence of the admitted difficulties of her financial position, must then, though unwillingly, comprehend that she cannot proceed with the war, and should she refuse Europe will interfere to force her to do so.

ENGLAND DESTINED TO AID AUSTRIA.

From the London Tablet, (Catholic Organ.)

The dockyards and arsenals resound with the note of preparation, bounties for seamen are more than doubled, rifle clubs are formed—and all this, of course, is done to get ready to fight the Austrians, the inertial enemies of England. All these people who are arming are quite sure that they neither intend to nor will fight, and that, even if they do, it will not be on the side of Austria or the Pope. We shall see. Meanwhile, we feel able to assure our readers that England will fight on that side or not at all, and that this will be so under any possible Government, Whig or Tory.

THE WAR MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

MOBILIZATION OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

A telegram from Frankfort, in the *Nord*, states that the Military Committee of the Federal Diet has approved the motion of Hanover to place an army on the Rhine, and that it will propose its adoption. It is thought, however, that it will not be brought before the Diet till after the return of General Willisen to Berlin.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated the 27th inst., says that the first *ban* of the Landwehr of Berlin has been equipped and armed. This step is to exercise the men with their new rifles.

A letter from Frankfort, dated the 27th of May, relative to the sitting of the 26th of the Diet, says:—

"The result of the last sitting of the Diet is that Prussia has again rallied to her policy various delegates of the Federal Governments who were opposed to her at the commencement of the war in Italy. The greater number of German princes, therefore, leave it to Prussia to take the initiative in all military measures, with a view to guarantee the Germanic Confederation against foreign invasion. This right Prussia has never ceased to claim, founding it upon her double quality as one of the great Powers and as member of the Confederation. From this sitting, Prussia, by the firm and prudent conduct of her representative at Frankfort, has re-acquired the first place in Germany; she must be considered the sovereign moderator of the destinies of the country, and neither Bavaria, Saxony nor Hanover has henceforth the slightest chance of drawing their bellicose demonstrations the whole German Confederation into a general war, the duration and consequence of which it would be impossible to foretell."

The above is in the *Constitutionnel*. *La Patrie* has the following:

"Our advices from Berlin confirm the telegraphic news that the majority of the secondary States of Germany have resolved to leave to Prussia the initiative of any military measures to be taken in the interest of the Confederation. According to the *National Zeitung* of Berlin, M. von der Pfordten, the Bavarian Minister at Frankfort, in the sitting of the Diet of the 26th, made a declaration in that sense, as mouthpiece for the secondary Governments. In this declaration, to which adhered Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden, the Bavarian Plenipotentiary expressed his confidence in the German policy of Prussia. We must, however, add that these explanations in the Diet have nothing to do with the Hanoverian proposal for the mobilization of the Federal army. The Diet has not yet deliberated upon that proposition, which is actually before the Military Committee."

A Berlin letter in the *Independance*, of Brussels, says:

"According to sure information received as to the present feelings of the principal German Governments, Wurtemberg, Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Oldenbourg, are not opposed to coming to an understanding with Prussia; but, as regards the movement in the South, they consider a more decisive action to be necessary, within a short delay. Saxony and Hanover, which even on ordinary occasions tend to withdraw themselves from the influence of Prussia in the North, lean more decidedly towards Austria in the present crisis. This feeling, however, would not, even in Saxony, lead to the conclusion of separate treaties of alliance with that Power. As to Nassau, Darmstadt and Brunswick, the influence of Austria reigns paramount.

A letter from Dresden, published in the *Swabian Mercury*, gives some interesting details respecting the proceedings of M. de Beust in France and England: "At Paris M. de Beust expound, it is said, the state of agitation in Germany for the purpose of pointing out the dangers of the war, and of dissuading from undertaking it. But that is a fact difficult to establish in a precise manner as far as its details are concerned, and we shall not insist upon it.

More attention is bestowed on the interviews that have taken place between M. de Beust and Lord Malmesbury—interviews that were naturally of a strictly private nature, without any official stamp about them. M. de Beust appears to have brought away with him the personal impression that the English Government approved of the policy held by him in Germany. This came to the knowledge of the English envoys in Germany through diplomatic conversations. They referred to London; and Lord Malmesbury on this occasion addressed to several representatives of Great Britain at the German Courts a circular in which he declares there had been a misunderstanding, and that it would be erroneous to suppose that the English Government gives its approbation to the policy of some minor States of Germany. Such is the tone in which we are assured this circular is couched.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday.

The rate of discount, which has been 4½ per cent., will be reduced to-morrow to 3½ per cent.

THE SPEECH OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

The following is the full text of the King of Saxony's speech on opening the Chambers:

"Gentlemen: Events of the highest importance have determined me to assemble you again around me after a short vacation. After a more than forty years' peace war has broken out in the heart of Europe, and threatens to jeopardize the treaties upon which its legal condition essentially rests.

The German Confederation has not been able to remain an indifferent spectator. It has resolved to arm, to guard its safety and its honor, and Saxony, as a faithful member of the Confederation, has immediately placed an army on a war-footing. However painful it may be to my paternal heart to impose new burdens upon my people, I find myself, nevertheless, obliged, under the circumstances, to ask you for the necessary supplies, and I am firmly convinced that you will lose no time in voting them with patriotic zeal.

The projects of law relating thereto shall be communicated to you, as well as many urgent legislative measures, rendered imperious by the actual state of things, and for which your supplementary approbation is requisite.

However serious may be coming events, I have the internal satisfaction of having always raised my voice in favor of every measure which appeared to me in accordance with the honor of Germany and the defence of the legal principle upon which the pact of the German Confederation is based, and I am fully convinced that the Saxon people share my sentiments in this respect.

The soldiers called to arms have eagerly responded to my voice, and have cheerfully rallied round the flag of Saxony. This time of trial will tend to strengthen still more the bond which unites the Sovereign with his people—a bond which has recently displayed itself so evidently in the midst of joys and trials.

Under all circumstances, if it becomes necessary to fight for right, I hope, in all confidence, that God will be with us and the whole of Germany."

CONDITION OF SERVIA.

By all accounts from Servia, great agitation prevails throughout the country. A letter from Belgrade of the 19th states that on that day the people assembled *en masse* to oppose the construction by workmen from Semlin of a landing-place for the Austrian steamers on the banks of the Danube. The brother of the Pacha interfered, and endeavored to make the people understand that the Turkish territory extended from the fortress to the banks of the river, but the people would not listen to him. During the night 300 men having arrived to reinforce the garrison of the fortress, the National Guard expressed their intention to take up arms on the following day. Osman Pacha protested against the latter proceeding.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH IN TUSCANY.

A letter from Florence in the *Siecle* says:

"The disembarkation of the French artillery and horses at Leghorn was effected gratis by the population. When the officers offered payment, the people said, 'What! you come to give us your blood, and you will not allow us to give our services!' And this is not all. A commission has been established to prevent the French from being cheated by the Jews, a certain number of that nation having begun by overcharging them unreasonably. Prince Napoleon was received at Leghorn by the Marquis La Ferrière-Lavayen, French Ambassador at Florence, and by M. Boncompagni, the Sardinian Commissioner, and his Secretary-General, M. Bianchi, who went from Florence for the purpose. The reception given to the Prince by the population was magnificent. Singular to relate, eighteen years ago M. Bianchi taught mathematics to the Prince, when residing in this City with the King, his father. The Marquis Bartolemei, Mayor of Florence, published this morning a proclamation, by which he announces the arrival of the French, and requests the citizens who may be willing to give lodgings to the officers to inscribe their names at his office. The number who have inscribed is already considerable. This is the more remarkable as the mass of Italians do not generally like introducing strangers into their family circles."

Another correspondent writes:

"The landing of Prince Napoleon at Leghorn, with a part of the fifth *corps d'armée*, has not only excited the enthusiasm of the Tuscans, but has spread discouragement throughout the Duchy of Modena, and among the Austrian troops in the Legations. The Duke of Modena has united his troops to those which Austria had sent to Reggio, and has entrenched himself at Brescello. On the Tuscan frontier, close to the Legations, there are several officers for enrolling Roman volunteers. The Austrians do everything to prevent their leaving, but they succeed so badly that already one battalion is formed at Arezzo, and on two other points Gen. Rossbach will soon have men enough under him to take part in the war.

THE EXPEDITION AND ITS OBJECT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, May 25.

Prince Napoleon (Jerome) landed at Leghorn in the afternoon of Monday. I spare you the braying trumpets, waving standards, triumphal arches, flying flowers, deafening plaudits, and all the mad uproar with which the proverbially tumultuous population of the great Tuscan seaport hailed the coming of the "Conquering hero." I also deem it superfluous to send a translation of the Proclamation of the King of Sardinia, announcing to the Tuscans that he has intrusted to the French Emperor's cousin the command of the Tuscan contingent in the war of Italian independence, and of Prince Napoleon himself, who by an *accessit non petita*, disclaims all personal and dynastic ambition, and professes to cause himself and to bring his French followers with him to kill and be killed, as the case may be, for "love." I must add for truth's sake, that all those who have approached the Prince, both in Tuscany and in Genoa, bear witness to the chivalrous disinterestedness of his intentions. In short, so far as spoken and written words convey men's minds, there is no doubt but both the French Emperor and his Imperial relatives are pledged to go back to France, after accomplishing the deliverance of Italy with clean hands, for only united with that Austrian blood in which they hope to imbrue them to the wrists and elbows. I know in England it is customary to think that a Bonaparte always says the very contrary of what he means; but the Italians here think that the two cousins should be judged by the final event, and that in the meanwhile their brave promises ought to be taken on credit.

The Prince has not traveled beyond the Black Eagle Hotel, where he has taken up his quarters at Leghorn. He is expected here to-morrow. I know not on what authority. The Sardinian Minister Plenipotentiary and Royal Commissioner, Boncompagni and Gen. Ulloa, went yesterday to Leghorn, to pay their respects. The Prince has by his side Count Nigra, as private Secretary of Cavour, a man of rare abilities, who enjoys the full confidence of the great Sardinian statesman, and has already acquired great ascendancy over the son of the late King of Westphalia.

The purpose of the Prince in coming to Tuscany is twofold. The first and more obvious is to take the command of the Tuscan troops, and, with the aid of the French regiments under his orders, to lead them to the battle-field in Northern Italy. The second is to bring something like order, union and silence into the Tuscan Government, where the want of a head is woefully felt. I shall endeavor to explain what means the Prince brings with him of achieving both objects, and acquaint you with the difficulties he will have to contend with, owing to the present somewhat anarchical condition of all the civil and military institutions of the Grand Duchy.

First, as to the military. Tuscany had at the outbreak of her bloodless revolution from 9,000 to 12,000 regular troops in her pay. They are the finest men under arms in all Italy—much finer than the Sardinian troops of the line, because Piedmont was obliged to drain its population by her army being three or four times larger than that of Tuscany in proportion, and could not be very particular as to the size and shape of its thousands of recruits. The fine looking men of the Piedmontese army were enlisted in the *corps d'élite*, the artillery, cavalry, and the Bersaglieri, and all these leave nothing to wish for either as to look or efficiency. The Line is perhaps not worse than the French, but certainly not better; and, at any rate, inferior in bulk, weight, and solidity to the Austrian. The Tuscans, on the other hand, are picked men, every one of them; and I think it would be very difficult to point out any Austrian or German regiment presenting a more manly and vigorous appearance than that of any Tuscan regiment, no matter of what arm. Their dress, arms, and accoutrements, as every one knows, are a perfect *fac-simile* of the Austrian army, with the exception of the color of the coat, which is blue, instead of white, for the infantry. Several of the cavalry regiments are altogether undistinguishable from the Austrians, the very color of the tunic having been adopted. General D'Arco Ferrari had introduced the strictest Austrian discipline, no less than the outward gear, and, strange to say, even the look and bearing of this thoroughly Italian people had, when under arms, from long habit and training, contracted not a little of the sullen and haughty swagger and dogged demeanor of the Austrian soldiery.

These troops, whose objection to fire upon their countrymen, and to bombard the time-honored monuments of Florence from the bastions of the Belvedere fortress, struck a decisive blow at the Grand Ducal dynasty, and determined the obstinate but not firm Leopold II. to an ignominious flight, were no sooner rid of their worthless Sovereign than they longed to be sent to take their share in the war of independence. It was an all but fatal error not to gratify their wishes and keep up their martial ardor by an immediate march into Piedmont. Elements of disorder could not fail to be rife in an army enlisted and disciplined under such auspices. Not a few of the officers were secretly attached to the Sovereign from whom they held their commissions, and many of the soldiers reluctantly taken from the plow, served under constraint, and looked upon the recent revolutionary movement as a fair opportunity to be released from duty and allowed to go back to their rural avocations. Hitherto, however, the force of discipline has prevailed. There has been neither desertion nor defection, nor audible murmur or visible discontent. A certain relaxation of the old salutary rule is, however, apparent. The officers are lolling about in carriages more frequently, and idling at the *cafés* for many more hours in the day than they were wont to do; and the soldiers are to be seen carousing at pot-houses at unseemly hours, when they ought to be in their barracks. The fact is, it was a crying shame to leave these men here; they should have been marched to Piedmont without one minute's delay; there they ought to have been "regenerated" by amalgamation with the Sardinian regiments, and, above all, by such active service, such marches and countermarches, as would rid them of the excess of flesh and fat, which is not good "condition" for man or beast when any earnest work is to be done.

The Sardinian Government, which, for very good reasons of its own, in my opinion, sadly neglected Tuscany, both politically and militarily, sent General Ulloa to reorganize the Tuscan army. Notwithstanding his personal valor and high military talent, Ulloa was, perhaps, unfit for the peculiar task assigned to him in Tuscany. The Tuscan troops, though true and finely trained, were only meant as a parade and police force, and never were intended to act as a separate army. They were incomplete in various important departments, and it was expected that if they ever were brought into the field they would act in combination with the Austrian armies, which would fill up their unavoidable deficiencies. Ulloa had, therefore, commissariat, engineers' body, bridge equipage, and other campaigning *matériel* to get up at a moment's notice; and his precedents at the siege of Venice did not to any extent qualify him for this most wearing and most arduous: but most essential work of preparatory drilling, &c.

But, besides the Tuscan regular force, into which most of the native volunteers are being incorporated, there is also a considerable body of Roman volunteers, who to the number already of six thousand are being organized into a separate corps, under the orders of another Neapolitan, General Mezzacapo. This gentleman and his brother, Colonel Mezzacapo, have very rough materials in hand, and the corps they have undertaken to lick into shape is destitute of everything, with the exception of the men only. These are supplied by the daily migration of young men from Romagna and the whole Papal States, including Papal troops, who desert singly and in small bands, with their arms and military dress. I saw a few Pontifical artillerymen yesterday, and their costume, which, like that of the main bulk of the Pontifical army, has been remodelled after the strictest French pattern, made a singular contrast with the Tuscan soldiery, clad in the minutest imitation of the Austrian uniform. Here were the natives of the same land wearing the liveries of two foreign powers, and uniting now in one effort to rid their common country of all foreign supremacy.

This Roman army, assembling in Tuscany for the demolition, as it will most probably turn out, of the Papal, no less than of the Austrian Government in Italy, has its head-quarters at the Sardinian Legation in Borgo Cinti, and is under the civil authority of the Marquis Gualterio, the well-known historian, who presides over the enlistment, armament, &c., under the appellation of *Intendente Generale*. It musters, as I have said, about 800 men already, but swarms of volunteers and deserters swell its ranks daily, and the first tidings of success of the Franco-Sardinian army in Lombardy will bring over the whole of the Papal soldiery, not excepting even the very fine regiments of Papal dragoons in Rome, who are already storming at Cardinal Antonelli's door for leave to bring their 2,000 good broad-swords to weigh in the scales on which the destinies of Italy are being weighed.

The volunteer corps under Mezzacapo, in the meanwhile, is sadly deficient in everything necessary to convert raw and motley recruits into efficient troops, and very backward in its organization. Great faith must be put in the capacity of the General in order to believe that such a force may make its appearance on the field at any very near period. On the other hand, Ulloa has directed some of the regular troops under his orders to encamp under tents in a field adjoining the public promenade at the Cascine, and has even sent battalions to occupy the crest of the Appennines at each of the passes leading to Romagna and the Duchies. For the rest, I do not think the Tuscan troops have as yet any reason to complain of excess of drill or over exertion of any kind.

Such are the military elements Prince Napoleon has been sent to bring into something like order and shape. 5,000 Frenchmen of all arms were already with him yesterday at Leghorn, and a battalion of Piedmontese, Real Navi, or Marines, who came to Tuscany weeks ago, will, of course, be placed under his orders. The French force which is to constitute his *corps d'armée* will consist of 15,000 men. Tuscany will add 20,000 or 25,000 between soldiers and volunteers. The head-quarters, I am told, will be established at Pistoia. From that town it is well known a broad military highway leads to Bologna over the Apennine pass of La Forretta, and another crosses the mountains at the Passo dell'Abetone, leading to Modena. There is, besides, the direct road from Florence to Bologna, over the Covigliaio pass, and two provincial roads, one by Borgo San Lorenzo to Faenza, and the other by the Alpe di San Benedetto to Forli. The road to Arezzo enters the Papal States at Perugia and Foligno, whence three different roads lead to the Marches at Fano and Ancona.

If it were true that the head-quarters are to be at Pistoia, as I hear it asserted, it were evident that the Prince's efforts would be directed to the Duchies, and the Papal States would, in all probability, escape invasion for the present. The whole portion of the Duchies of Parma and Modena lying to the south of the Appennines is in the hands of the Piedmontese up to the very mountain crests. From the valleys of the Magra and the Servio, French detachments would pour down upon Parma and Reggio, while, perhaps, the main attack would be made by the Prince on the road from Pistoia to Modena.

But before the Prince proceeds on his military operations his presence is wanted at Florence, where it is expected he will bring something like unity, simplicity, and expedition in the transactions of the perplexed and helpless civil rulers of the country.

COLLISION BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN SAILORS AT LEGHORN.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Wednesday May, 25.

I am sorry to hear that there has been a disturbance at Leghorn between some English and American seamen. It appears that a body of the latter was walking through the town, wearing the national tri-color, when they met some of the men from the *Conqueror* not so adorned. On whose side the fault lay I know not, but my informant, a Frenchman, who was himself on the spot at time, told me that the English attempted to despoil the Americans of their rosettes, and a fight was the consequence, in which the Livornesi, of course, sided with the wearers of the tri-color. Whatever course England may eventually adopt, this is no moment for the display of any feeling that may tend to excite against us still further the angry feelings of Italy. The lower orders to a man look upon our refusal to join with France and Sardinia as case of desertion, after the conduct of the latter Power in the Crimean war. The Liverpool, too, are the most excitable and unmanageable race in Tuscany. The sight of the *Conqueror*, anchored four miles out at sea, is a daily theme of conversation, and the demeanor of her men might, perhaps, partake somewhat less of the spirit of Cambyses container:

"Do you bite your thumb at us, Sir?"

"No, Sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, Sir; but I bite my thumb, Sir."

CONDITION OF NAPLES.

A Neapolitan correspondent of the *Tablet*, whose sympathies, one might suppose, would not lie on the side of a change of Government, writes as follows:—We are perfectly quiet here as yet, but it is impossible to say what might take place were the Austrians defeated in Piedmont, and driven across the Ticino within their own territory. French and Piedmontese influence is already at work, and not without some success. Several young men from among the nobility have left Naples to enlist in the Piedmontese army, and these, over my head, will not pay for the early instances. As a rule, indeed, it may be said that the youths of all classes are unable to withstand the fascination of the "Italian idea," and go heart and soul with the cause of "national independence," as it is called, but still few get beyond mere talk against what they call the "pretensions" of Austria. What is important is, that others should fight their battles for them, which is about the sum and substance of their patriotism. Taking the Neapolitans as a mass, I should say that they were utterly opposed to this unrighteous war. That they wish for improvement of all kinds, that they desire reforms in all the administrations, particularly that of Justice, is, I think, true.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following report of the Directors of the Company, designed for presentation to the general meeting held June 8, appears in the London papers:

"The Directors are at length in a position to lay before an extraordinary general meeting of the Company their views and recommendations as to the best available means of carrying forward this important undertaking to a successful and profitable termination. They have now, after much difficulty, concluded—subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the present meeting—a provisional arrangement with her Majesty's Government, which, if it is hoped are such as may, in combination with the auxiliary plans hereafter referred to, guarantee to the proprietors the successful completion of the work. The plan the Directors hope will enable them to raise the further capital for the construction and submersion of one or more new cables.

The arrangement provisionally entered into with the Government, by the Directors, is as follows:

Art. 1. A dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, to be guaranteed for 25 years, upon such portion of a new capital as shall be called up and expended

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as Nurse, or to take charge of children. Can be highly recommended. Inquire at No. 20 Downing-st.

A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as Chambermaid and Seamstress

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1859.

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Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—RIVALS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA—A FAVOURITE FAULT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DARDS AND PYTHIAS.

BOWERY THEATRE—ONE-EYED HARE—THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN—THE RED CREW.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE THREE ARS—BARNEY THE BAKER.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—BEAUTIES.

PALACE GARDEN—METROPOLITAN CREWS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....2½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...2½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail...2½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
East by Boston, by Railroad.....2½ A. M. and 7 P. M.
East by Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for (should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 5 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Arial*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Postoffice on Saturday, June 18, at 12½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Europa*, at Halifax, we have advices from Liverpool to June 4. They are highly important. A series of hotly-contested conflicts had been fought between the Allies, commanded by King VICTOR EMANUEL, and the Austrians, the latter endeavoring to recover Palestro. The struggle ended in a victory for the Franco-Sardinians; and was followed by a general retrograde movement of the Austrians across the Ticino. GARIBALDI had found it necessary to shelter himself in the hills from the overwhelming force brought against him by the enemy. Later accounts, however, state that he had resumed the offensive, and had recovered possession of Varese and Como. The French head-quarters were at Vercelli, while Gen. NIEL, commanding the left wing, had occupied Novara. The insurrectionary movement in Lombardy was spreading, and the Valtelline had also risen against the Austrians and declared in favor of VICTOR EMANUEL. We have, also, a variety of interesting political and miscellaneous intelligence by this arrival. Serious troubles are stated to exist in European Turkey, and the whole country is believed to be on the eve of revolution. The Liverpool Cotton Market was quite active, and an advance had taken place on all qualities. Breadstuffs and Provisions were lower. Consols were quoted at 93@93¾ for both money and account.

Latest Mexican news is received by way of New-Orleans. A pronunciamento by the priests in favor of ZULOAGA had been suppressed by MIRAMON at the Capital, and ZULOAGA is reported to have been imprisoned. The Church had put MIRAMON on trial, but he had arrested the padres, and sent them to Vera Cruz. The town of Morelia had been ravaged by the expedition under MARQUEZ, but he had been subsequently driven out. The Americans and other foreigners suffered much during these proceedings. MIRAMON, who was reported to be at Jalapa, had issued a decree confiscating the importations at Vera Cruz. Our Consul at the Capital was on the point of departing for Vera Cruz, for fear of the rabble of MIRAMON'S army.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday at St. Louis from the gold region in Kansas, confirms in every particular the recent accounts which have reached us concerning the success of the mining operations since the opening of favorable weather. Claims which four weeks ago were considered worthless, were at last accounts commanding from $5,000 to $10,000. Prospecting in the mountains was being vigorously prosecuted, and rich beds were being constantly discovered. Arrivals of emigrants continued large, and the health of the region was good.

The concluding exercises of examination week occurred at West Point, yesterday. A class of twenty-two were graduated. The Hon. JOHN KERR, of North Carolina, delivered the address. Gen. SCOTT was present, but took no active part in the exercises.

The Board of Supervisors met last evening, and received a communication from the Police Commissioners asking that the patrol force be increased to 1,500 men. Mr. TWEED offered a resolution acceding to the request, provided that in the selection of men the members of the old force be reappointed without prejudice to their claims for salary. The subject was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts. The question as to the legality of the recent appointment by the Comptroller of three TAX COMMISSIONERS was made the theme of an elaborate report, in which the validity of the appointment was questioned, but not decisively pronounced. That report was ordered to be printed.

The Commissioners for the erection of Arsenals and Armories yesterday awarded the contract for rebuilding the New York Arsenal to MR. JOSEPH H. GODWIN, of this City. Messrs. HADDON and GEDNEY, STEWART and SMITH, and WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., were competitors for the contract. Mr. GODWIN agrees to complete the Arsenal for $29,000, this being the lowest bid, in accordance with the plans and specifications of JOHN W. RITCH, Esq., the Architect, under whose supervision the building will be erected.

The first of two races, in which *Tar River* and *Bill Cheatham* were pitted against each other, was run at Fashion Course, yesterday. *Bill Cheatham*, a horse that has never been beaten, won two straight two-mile heats and the race. Time, 3:47½, 3:42½. They ran for $2,500 a side. Next Friday the same horses contend in three-mile heats for $5,000 aside. At Union Course, *Andy Mulligan* won a trotting match yesterday.

The City Guard celebrated their twenty-sixth anniversary yesterday by an excursion to West Point. They were accompanied by a large number of invited guests, who heartily enjoyed their hospitality.

The annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for girls, took place yesterday at the Institution in Prince-street.

The hearing of the "Old Police" *mandamus* case was resumed yesterday. Mr. BRADY addressed the Court in a long and able argument. No decision was of course rendered.

Officers CASLEAR and OAKES, of the Brooklyn Police, have within the last few days succeeded in breaking up a formidable band of counterfeiters of United States silver coin, and obtained possession of the implements for the manufacture of the same. The parties arrested are WM. LOOSBORROW, conductor on the Green Point cars, THOMAS J. WILEY, a ticket seller on the Second-avenue cars, above Forty-second-street, for passing spurious ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, and JAMES YOUNG, of No. 375 Eighth-avenue, for manufacturing the same. They were committed yesterday for examination.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet for Cotton, Breadstuffs, and Groceries, yet prices were essentially unaltered. Pork was less sought after, than on Monday, though it was obtainable on easier terms. Lard and Beef continued in slack demand at drooping prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

THE NEW CITY INSPECTOR HEARD FROM.—Colonel DELAVAN, the new City Inspector, entertained his political friends at the Pewter-Mug last night, and in the course of a speech, responding to a toast in his honor, he stated that while he remained at the head of the City Inspector's Office, the streets of New-York should be kept clean. It is a most encouraging indication of the new City Inspector's fitness for his office, that he has thus clearly proclaimed that he knows what is expected of him. We will rely on his promise until his own acts shall make it void. He has only to carry out his purpose, and he will be the most notable man in our municipal history, the very Hercules of Corporation Officials.

The Battles of Palestro and Position of the Armies.

The Austrians have won two or three more "victories of Montebello." That is to say, after advancing in force to Robbio, immediately upon the victorious passage of the Sesia by the King of Sardinia, they proceeded to give the Sardinians battle between Robbio and Palestro, and after a series of sanguinary conflicts were forced to fall back, leaving a thousand prisoners behind them, towards the Ticino; the latest intelligence from London even reporting them to have already crossed that river and escaped into Lombardy.

So much we gather from the meagre telegraphic summary of the *Europa's* news, which reached us last night. Further details must be received before we can accurately measure the extent of the damage inflicted upon the Austrian forces by this new series of reverses. The personal gallantry hereditary in the House of Savoy seems to have been displayed in these actions by King VICTOR EMANUEL with a brilliancy which should satisfy the most enthusiastic lover of the romance of war. The sternest republican must feel that in the spectacle of a King leading his people to battle against the brutal invader of their homes, and the insolent aggressor upon their rights, there is a light of antique heroism which may justly rekindle the rather dimmed and tawdry sentiment of loyalty into something of its traditional beauty and force.

Count GYULAI'S boasts of the steadiness of his own troops, and his sneers at the Piedmontese cavalry, do not seem to have been happily timed. The Sardinian horse at Palestro would appear to have done their duty as manfully as all the most authentic accounts assure us they did at Montebello, while the Zouaves have confirmed afresh the general impression of all who witnessed the conflict of the 20th of May, that their terrible skill with the bayonet, and the perfection of their gymnastic drill, leave but little hope of resistance or escape to the Croats and Tyrolese who are thrust into their way. The capture of five pieces of artillery with the bayonet, is a significant indication of the news we are to expect as the campaign of the Emperor continues to develop itself, and the army of France comes fairly into action.

The reader will be struck with the singular resemblance between the leading features of these actions at Palestro and those of the affair of the 20th of May. In the one case as in the other, the Austrians are the attacking party; in the one case as in the other, they retreat from the battle field; in the one case as in the other, they leave a heavy proportion of captives in the enemy's hands. It will probably appear, however, we think, that after the action of Palestro, the allied army was in force sufficient to allow it to pursue the retreating Austrians. For retreat is evidently the Austrian order of the day along their whole Southern line. The attempt to cross the Po by the bridge of Cervesena, about twelve miles east of Cornale, and not more than ten north of the French position at Voghera, was plainly a feint to draw the attention of the French advance; and this attempt it seems was defeated by the Piedmontese peasantry, who, with the advantage of the high river-bank in their favor, were able to protect their own bridge. Varzi, in the province of Bobbio, on the Parmesan frontier, had been abandoned, and Torre Beretti, the extreme Austrian outpost in the Lomellina, near the junction of the Sesia and the Po, and about five miles from the bridge at Valenza. In a word, there would seem to have remained, by the 1st of June, no obstacle to the passage by the French army of the Sesia and the Po, on the whole line from Sale and Cambio by Valenza and Casale to Vercelli, at which latter place the Imperial head-quarters were already established. At the same time the corps of General NIEL had been pushed northward, in support of the Lombard movements of GARIBALDI, as far as Novara, about one day's march from the Lago Maggiore; and the Austrians had been defeated at Sesto Calende, which place commands the point at which the Ticino issues from the Lago Maggiore, and is but thirty-four miles distant from Milan. GARIBALDI himself, after being once driven by General URBAN from Varese and Como, had rallied, returned, worsted the Austrians, and again occupied both of these places.

The whole tenor of the news by the *Europa* fully confirms the impressions conveyed by our correspondence of May 22 from the seat of war, in which we were informed that while the line of the French army were looking for an advance in force upon Piacenza and Pavia, the older officers thought the time not come for an irruption into Lombardy, and anticipated a movement upon the Austrian flank in the Lomellino, with the object of bringing on an action before the enemy could reach the Ticino. That movement has evidently been accomplished; and the chances are now very strongly in favor of an [occupation of Milan by the French army before the middle of the present month.

The German Democracy on the War.

Certain of our contemporaries have fallen into the bad habit of carrying their partisan politics into every question which engages their attention, and who are accordingly devoting themselves to the cause of Austrian tyranny in Italy in the belief that by so doing they may propitiate the German vote of America, will do well to remember that the German policy of Austria is not wholly unknown to the Germans on this side of the water; and that the Treaties of Vienna are not so holy in the sight of all German Democrats as utterly to obscure their sense of the wrongs inflicted by those treaties upon the Italian people and the law of nations.

The remark made by HERR STEIGER, Ex-President of the German Parliament, in the Prussian Chambers on the 12th of May last, that 'Prussia can never consent to make war under the leadership of Austria, because Prussia can no more cease to be truly German than Austria can succeed in becoming so," has found many echoes in the Democratic Press of German America. The *New-Yorker Demokrat* of Monday, in its leading article, devoted itself to a very un-Austrian examination of the "Treaties of 1815," for the express purpose of proving the very demonstrable truth, that those treaties were only a "Princely plot against the Peoples," and would consequently not be worth saving, had they not already been destroyed a dozen times over by the very Princes who framed them. The inference which the *Demokrat* draws from the present complication is, not that Germany ought to fall upon France in the cause of retempting the salvation of Austria, but that Europe ought to fall upon "haughty England," who has "coquetted with the peoples of Europe," and "now insults the Tuscan flag;" who has made the subjugation of the Continental policy the one aim of her policy; who has "denounced before all mankind the despotism of BOMBA, the Pope and Austria; and now is ready to interfere for the defence of those very treaties which were meant to make those despotisms eternal!"

The Consular System.

Professor WILSON used to say that an "unpaid contributor" was *ex vi termini* an ass; and we published yesterday a South American letter which proves, beyond question, that the same thing may be predicated with perfect accuracy of unpaid Consuls. Lamentable though the fact may appear, it is no less a fact—that men do nothing well for which they receive no pay; and if they work for nothing, as a general rule their work will be worth exactly what they receive. Lord MANSFIELD, who could hardly be called a fool, was so sensible of the truth of this proposition, that he did not venture to exempt himself from its operation; and regularly whenever he did any legal business for himself, protected himself from his own negligence or inefficiency by taking a good fee out of his purse, and putting it into his waistcoat pocket. His judgment, it may be said, was based on his experience of lawyers, but the experience of mankind testifies that the same may be alleged of all callings and professions. Men never serve themselves so well as when they make money by it, and *a fortiori*, they will never serve other people so well as when they are properly paid for it. The United States Government seems, however, to have glimpses of human nature with which nobody else has ever been favored, and has apparently arrived at the singular conclusion, that although the smallest regard to the efficiency of the public service requires that all functionaries at home, both civil and military, should receive handsome remuneration for their labors, the laborer cannot properly be so well represented abroad as by men who represent it for nothing and "find themselves." We pay a good deal of attention to the selection of Ministers at the leading capitals and courts of the world, supply them with a reasonable, though hardly with an ample remuneration for their labor, and the means of making a decent figure before foreigners. Yet we have never, so far as we know, professed to do this out of love for the envoys themselves. It is not our affection for Mr. MASON or Mr. DALLAS, that causes us to pay them for attending to our business, presenting us at court, and living respectably at Paris and London; but our desire that any man who represents the American Republic should represent it worthily and decorously. It does not seem to have occurred to us, however, that for the one Minister whose doings give foreigners a notion of what sort of a nation we are, at least ten Consuls are either doing us no credit at all, or absolutely degrading us. We are known by our envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary in some half dozen great cities; but we are known through our Consuls in 433 centres of trade and commerce and population in various parts of the habitable globe. Moreover, it may be safely said that the Consul's every-day duties are of more real importance than those of his diplomatic superiors. The envoy rises into practical consequence only on very rare occasions. Our political relations with most foreign Powers are of the slenderest kind; and, in fact, if it were not for the periodical "British outrage," very few of our Ambassadors would have anything more exciting to do than to recognize new Governments, give balls on the Fourth of July, and present the notability of America to the nobility of Europe. There are few ports of the world, however, with which our commercial relations are not closely knitted, and the care, cultivation and protection of these relations, of the property they involve, and of the vast number of American citizens who are engaged in their maintenance, are almost entirely in the hands of our Consuls. Our national interests, in short, are daily in their keeping. Our citizens abroad are constantly dependent on them for advice and assistance in very trying and critical positions. And yet it appears that "one hundred and thirty-three principal Consular officers maintained in all parts of the world for the protection of American commerce and trade," have their zeal in our services stimulated and rewarded by the tremendous expenditure of $150,000 per annum upon the whole number, or a little more than eleven hundred dollars per man, of salary! These, however, are the favored few. The whole consular force of the United States amounts, as we have said, to 433, so that 300 of that force work for nothing, and support themselves into the bargain. Of course, it is not to be expected that respectable, honorable men should devote their whole time to the service of the United States for nothing, and respectable men are therefore by no means ambitious of our employment. The consequence is that the 300 unpaid servants of the public who maintain our rights and represent our character in foreign ports, must in the nature of things be expected to partake in various proportions of the knave and the fool. There is no reason under heaven why they should sacrifice their own interests to ours, but it is at least human and natural that they should sacrifice our interests to their own. If they neglected their business for the transaction of that of the people of the United States, we should dismiss them for their extreme simplicity; and in order to avoid any such damaging imputation, they take our Consulships and use them as a means of pushing the sale of their wares. Many of the individuals whom we select for this duty of representing us *gratis*, are rumsellers, gamblers and peddlers of small "notions." There is nothing in the nature of these pursuits to which we can offer any legal objection, but we must say we think there are some objections to their being carried on by the same persons who hold the office of United States Consul, and under the protection of the United States flag. We think that if two or three hundred thousand dollars more would enable us to dispense with the Consular services of corner-grocery-men and peddlers, the money would be well laid out. The Star Spangled Banner unhappily is compelled in the ordinary course of things to wave not merely over the "home of the brave," but also over the heads of a good many scoundrels of various callings and degrees; but we can think of a great variety of reasons why it should not be officially condemned to throw its halo over bad liquors at "wholesale and retail," or to shelter the merchandise of strolling Jews from Custom-house curiosity in foreign ports. Surely we are rich enough to indulge in the luxury of Consuls above the rank of vagabond adventurers.

England has recently subjected her whole Consular system to a severe and searching revision, and, by adopting various modifications from the admirable Consular arrangements of France, is in a fair way to put herself at a great advantage over us in all quarters of the world. In South America and Asia, especially, where the Consular character ought to partake in a measure of the dignity of the Immorial name it wears, and to serve the diplomatic as well as the commercial wants of the nation, our citizens and their property are constantly driven to the shameful necessity of taking refuge, from the incompetency or the impotence of their own representative, under the flags of Great Britain or of France. It is quite time that this state of things should be seriously taken up and honestly dealt with in a spirit of judicious reform.

ANOTHER ACT OF THE MEXICAN MELODRAMA.—A blundering dispatch from New-Orleans, received yesterday, affords a glimpse of a new and startling state of things at the City of Mexico. That chosen son of the Church and defender of the faith, President MIRAMON, has, it is represented, quarreled with the hierarchy, and, after repressing an effort of that body at revolution, has sent the priests to Vera Cruz, and ZULOAGA, their elected leader, to prison. An event of this character was not to be anticipated even from anomalous Mexico. For Mexican conservatism to attempt to subsist without the cordial alliance and support of the clergy is, of course, the merest madness of faction. There is in Mexico no middle ground between the ultraism of the Liberals and the ultraism of the Church. The strength of the moderate party was fairly measured by ROBLES, in his attempted revolution of last winter. He failed, because all the men whose aid he counted upon, and whose votes were to place him in the dictatorship, gave their voices to MIRAMON, on the ground of the unquestionable subserviency of the young chieftain to the clerical interest. It may, indeed, be doubted whether a moderate party in a Spanish American republic is possible at all; or, in more general terms, whether tropical heat and temperate politics are reconcilable under any conditions. No example of the kind has thus far been furnished by our Mexican neighbors; and without the sudden evolution of such a phenomenon, the present movement of MIRAMON must end in his early overthrow. His popularity has been built upon his reputation for prowess and piety. The Vera Cruz expedition, with its ignominious result, has imperilled his fame as a soldier; his conflict with the church must disqualify him as a saint. As there is no other capital for him to trade upon, it is needless to say that bankruptcy is inevitable.

ROYAL DUKES IN DISGRACE.—The chief command of the British army seems to be fatal to royal dukes: Fifty years ago, in February, 1809, his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK was driven to perpetrate a downright falsehood in order to screen himself from the public indignation excited by a traffic in army commissions, which had been carried on with his connivance and consent by his mistress, Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE. This disgraceful act did not, however, enable the Prince to retain the command of the British forces, which he shortly afterwards resigned. It is now rumored that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the nephew of this unlucky commander, and present chief at the Horse-Guards, is on the point of resigning his office on account of dissatisfaction excited by his dealings in connection with the transfer of commissions in the army. Great Britain has certainly some reason to hesitate at putting "her faith in princes," but it would do her journalists and orators no great harm to mitigate the ferocity of their attacks upon foreign sovereigns by a little wholesome contemplation of their own domestic experience of reigning families.

EXTRAORDINARY POSTING.—One of our evening contemporaries in this City deserves singular credit for its success in stimulating the French mail service to new and brilliant feats. It published yesterday evening a letter from the "seat of war," dated Alessandria, May 28, which must have arrived by the *Fulton* at this port, and must consequently have been mailed at Paris six hours before the sailing of the steamer from Havre on the 31st. The latest *telegraphic* date brought by this arrival from Alessandria is the 30th of May, and as the time usually consumed by the fast mail service from Genoa to Paris is nearly three days, it is clear that, for the sake of furnishing the readers of our enterprising contemporary with their *quantum* of "latest intelligence," the *Messagaries Impériales* must have run a high-pressure calorio boat from Genoa to Marseilles, and a "lightning express" from Marseilles to the capital.

Academy of Music.

In every other country but this the efforts of accomplished amateurs in the cause of charity receive at least a kindly and liberal recognition from the public. Here that august body seems to be utterly indifferent to any impulse of mere generosity. It demands its money's worth. To mention the word amateur, is in point of fact to depreciate an entertainment. Last night there was an extraordinary performance at the Academy of Music, that is to say, a performance in aid of a deserving charity—the Woman's Hospital. The opera of the "Puritans" was played, with all the best artists of Mr. STRAKOSCH'S company in the male parts, and an American lady, of the highest social distinction, as *Elvira*. The house should have been crowded to its greatest capacity; it was scarcely half filled. Madame FERTUAS possesses a light and beautiful voice. It has received the best of cultivation, and is extremely elegant in quality, and brilliant in facility. The lady's performance of the *rôle* was good, and merited, on artistic grounds, much of the hearty applause bestowed on it by an audience, scandalous in numbers, but devoted and enthusiastic in feeling. The performance, indeed, was in every respect a success; the failure of the evening being with the patrons and patronesses who gave their names to the enterprise without ever lending it their presence.

On Friday next Mr. STRAKOSCH will take his benefit, when "Norma" will be played, with COSTENI as the Druidess.

Arrival of a Suspected Slaver.

THE CAPTAIN DIES OF A BROKEN HEART.

The bark *Orion*, which was seized on suspicion that she was engaged in the slave traffic, arrived at his port last evening, and was anchored under the guns of the Navy-yard. She is from Congo River, Africa, from whence she sailed 30 days ago, in charge of Lieutenants DALLAS and CAMPBELL. On the 25th of May, Captain JOHN H. HAMES, of the *Orion*, died, as is said, of a broken heart.

THE NEW CITY INSPECTOR.—Col. DELAVAN the new City Inspector, received and entertained his friends last evening at the Pewter Mug, where a bountiful collation was spread, of which a number of the prominent members of the Democratic Party partook. Speeches were made by Capt. RUNDEL, Col. DUNLAP, Ex-Sheriff JOHN WILSON, W. N. BROWN, Esq., and others. In response to a toast, Col. DELAVAN stated in the most emphatic manner, that he would enter upon the duties of his office as little embarrassed as regards its patronage, or the manner in which its affairs should be conducted, *as any other man who had ever received a like position*. It would be his endeavor so to conduct the business of such a very important department of the City Government, that on his retirement therefrom, he would merit the esteem and approbation of his fellow-citizens. Upon one thing he was fully determined—*that the streets of New-York should be kept clean*, and that, if necessary to effect that purpose, the whole energy and force of the office would be directed most especially to its consummation.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian Troubles in Texas—Our Mexican Relations—The French Mission—The Administration and the European Wars &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 14.

Information lately received here by the Government has excited serious apprehensions as to the public peace in Texas. At least two thousand men had assembled near the reservation to attack the Indians. Secretary FLOYD has ordered the commander of that military department to furnish the largest possible escort he can spare, to conduct the Indians to the Choctaw Lands, in the Indian Territory. Advices to Commissioner GARNEWOOD report a serious skirmish on the 23d ult. between the Indians and the whites.

The non-arrival of the steamer *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, due last Saturday, excites hopes with the Administration that Mr. MCLANE was about concluding a treaty with Mexico, and had delayed the steamer in which to dispatch it, this being her last trip.

Reliable information has been received here that NAPOLEON trusts all Mexican questions entirely to GABRIAC, his Minister, his own attention being monopolized by the European war.

Letters from London speak of the probable recall of OTWAY.

Señor ROMERO left here yesterday for New-York, having first advertised Señor ROSAS'S furniture for sale at auction. He delivered a portion of the archives of the Legation to Señor MEJIA before leaving.

Viscount TREILLARD and Señor MOLINA are absent in New-York.

Major EMORY, Ordnance-Master United States Army, leaves this week for Fort Smith, to purchase $80,000 worth of horses.

Lieut. IVES is overhauling the National Monument, and active operations will be resumed at an early day.

Mr. SLIDELL'S friends here deny that he has accepted the French Mission. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTERS FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 14.

The Light-house Board has purchased of the Navy Department the steamer *Arctic*, which had become unfit for naval service. It is to be converted into a light-boat, and anchored to warn mariners off Rattlesnake Shoals, near Charleston, S. C.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society will be held within the environs of Chicago on the 12th of September.

Commander LIVINGSTON has been ordered to the command of the receiving-ship at Boston, *vice* STRIBLING, who is detached on account of his being sick.

The views of the Administration on the subject of neutral rights will soon be transmitted to Mr. DALLAS, and by him communicated to the British Government. Copies of the dispatch will also be furnished our Ministers at other European Courts, after the manner of Secretary MARCY'S instructions to Minister BUCHANAN, (while the latter represented the United States in Great Britain,) with reference to the declaration of maritime law, in 1855, by Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, but dissented to by our Government.

The brief letter of Secretary CASS, relative to the risks incurred by naturalized citizens of the United States in returning to their native land, having occasioned much misconstruction, a document is in course of preparation defining the exact position of the Administration on that subject, and as to how far such citizens are entitled to the protection of this Government.

It is now positively ascertained that there is no truth in the report of Mr. SLIDELL being appointed Minister to France.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Miramon Declares Against the Church—Zuloaga Imprisoned—Defeat of Marquez—Outrages at Morelia—American Citizens in Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 13.

Late and important news from Mexico is to hand.

MIRAMON is reported to have suppressed a pronunciamiento by the priests in favor of ZULOAGA, at the Capital on the 23d ult. The church tried MIRAMON, but the padres were arrested and sent to Vera Cruz. The Liberals were encouraged.

MARQUEZ'S expedition against Morelia had been driven back, but not until the town had been ravaged, and the women stripped and whipped in the effort to make them point out hidden treasure. The Americans and other foreigners suffered much loss.

MIRAMON had decreed the importations at Vera Cruz confiscated, and modified the *ad valorem* duties.

Mr. LANE was at Vera Cruz on the 30th.

MIRAMON is reported to have been at Jalapa with 250 men.

Señor BONILLA issued a decree on the 26th, in which he says that Mr. BUCHANAN'S recognition of the Juarez party is not responsible,(?) and that Americans are not accountable for his acts.

Consul BLACK was reported to be going to Vera Cruz for safety from the rabble of the army.

Gen. CESAS is reported at Oajaca, and parties advise people not to cross the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

ZULOAGA is reported to have been imprisoned by MIRAMON.

[We give this telegraphic enigma for what it is worth, which is, perhaps, little. The obvious confusion is due partly to the reporter, and partly to the telegraph.—ED.]

Further Accounts from Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 14.

Mr. SWINBURNE arrived here to-day from Leavenworth with $600 worth of gold from Pike's Peak. He says a much larger amount might have been got, but the miners were asking $20 per ounce, which price purchasers thought too high.

The Leavenworth *Times* says the accounts from the mines continue encouraging. Claims, which, four weeks ago, were considered worthless, are now commanding from five to twenty thousand dollars. Mr. GASCONY had sold his claim for $21,000. Several other claims in the same lead had changed hands at prices ranging from seven hundred to seven thousand dollars. The snow had disappeared from the mountains, and prospecting was being vigorously conducted; new rich leads were being constantly discovered. At Gregory's Diggings, miners were making from twenty-five to a hundred dollars each per day.

Arrivals of emigrants from the States continue large, and all push immediately for the mountains. The health of the mining region was good, and the spirits of the miners excellent.

HORACE GREELEY was expected at Denver City the day after the date of our advices.

The Thorndike Will Case.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 14.

The hearing before Judge AMES upon the petition of Lieutenant MARIX, to set aside the will of the late AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, was commenced this morning in the Probate Court-room. Messrs. CHOATE, B. R. CURTIS and J. R. LOTHROP, are counsel for Mr. MARIX, and B. F. THOMAS and J. L. SIBLEY for the heirs sustaining the will. The deposition of Mrs. HANNAH THORNDIKE, wife of deceased, was introduced, to the family's returning to Boston to reside permanently. The further hearing was postponed till to-morrow.

Two Murders.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 14.

The *Times*, of to-day, publishes full details of two murders in the eastern part of this County. One of the victims is the notorious MARVIN GREEN, the parish bully, and the other SOLOMON RUSA, who was killed by his father, GIDEON RUSA, the mail carrier between Richmond and Redfield.

The German Singing Festival.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 14.

The Germans are holding a festival at the Cattle-Show grounds, to-day, and the throng of men, women, and children, is immense. Lager-bier drinking is a prominent incident in the festivities, and dancing to excellent music is kept up with great spirit.

The Ship Onward.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 14.

The ship *Onward*, FLANDERS, from Boston, with a cargo of ice for Guayaquil, arrived off that port April 10, but found it blockaded by the Peruvian fleet, who refused to let the ship enter the port. She put into Callao, where she arrived May 10.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 14.

In our Legislature, to-day, the bill prohibiting banks paying interest on deposits was defeated. Both branches have agreed to adjourn on the 25th inst.

False Report of a Freshet.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 14.

There is no truth in the report that there has been a freshet along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION—DAILY ROUTINE—ONE CHANCE TO FOUR YEARS—PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WEST POINT, Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

DAILY ROUTINE.

It is a pity that the patriotic young gentlemen who are in distress of "playing sugar" could not each one of them spend a few days here, under all the irksome regulations of cadet life, before they secure their final appointment. Could they do so, innumerable journeys to Washington to wait upon the President might be spared them, and Members of Congress would be saved the infliction of frequent pressing epistles and friendly calls. For the benefit of these aspirants, let me give a sketch of the doings of a single day, with the preliminary statement that the regulations and rules for the government of the academy are contained in an eighty-two pages, closely printed duodecimo pamphlet. At 5 o'clock during the Summer, and at 6 and 6½ during the Winter, the reveille is sounded. Then there is dressing in hot haste. Bed clothes are to be put away, and the room is to be arranged for inspection within half an hour. The mattress must be folded up at the foot of the bed. Then the sheets are to be folded and put on top, with the counterpane, the pile making a perpendicular edge at the outside. The shoes, which are not worn must occupy the prescribed place beneath the bed; books must know their places on their shelves or until the they would go to them of their own accord; could they be endowed with sudden vitality; clothes, pants and other garments must be stowed away day after day in the same identical places, and numbers must be ranged in the rack which is placed in one corner of the room for their accommodation. Any deviation from these regulations, however slight, is noticed by the practised eye of the first sergeant officer when he makes his tour of inspection; half an hour after reveille, for he is obliged to sign certificates setting forth the condition in which he finds each room. Until 7 o'clock the cadets are supposed to study. Many, however, especially when their rooms are cool, slip under cover after the officer has passed on his rounds, and snatch a quiet snooze. Half an hour is then allowed for breakfast. At 7½ there is guard mounting, and then comes the first half hour of recreation. At 9 o'clock class parade occurs, and from then until 1 o'clock the cadets are occupied with recitations and study, the bugle warning the different divisions of the several classes at each hour of the duties which await performance. At 1 o'clock, all are called to dinner. Thirty minutes before 3 o'clock is allowed for recreation, and at that hour there is another class parade. The next two hours are occupied in study, and from four until sunset the time is not spent for the various military exercises and recreation. At sunset there is a general parade. Immediately afterwards comes supper, and in thirty minutes the "call to quarters" sounds. Until the "tattoo beat" at half past nine the time is spent in study, and at ten o'clock every light must be extinguished. Of course there are various ways devised now and then for evading these rules, but few care to risk any flagrant violation of them. While the cadets are in quarters they manage to slip from one room to another, but none dare show themselves on the plain. Then after ten o'clock in the evening all sorts of devices are resorted to in order to make sure of an extra hour of wakefulness. Windows are carefully blanketed to shut in every ray of light, that the doings may be known only to those inside. If dedemerits in the regular fare are then made up by feats in cookery, which would astonish SOYER himself, such may console it so much gained. But woe betide the one detected in such flagrant transgression as this. Such is but an outline of the day's work; but imagine it repeated day after day, and month after month, for five years, with no interruption but that which Sunday gives, and it seems strange that so many graduate so readily do. At the end of the first two years there is a furlough of several weeks, this being the only time during the course in which the cadet is allowed to leave the Academy. There are endless opportunities during the military exercises for incurring demerits. In the first year, however, offences count one third less than at any other time, and are not recorded at all before the 15th of July, each class being supposed to enter on the first of that month, and each succeeding year upon the Academy every offence or infraction of any rule is considered more blameworthy, so that in the second year it incurs two, in the third year three, in the fourth year four, and in the fifth year five demerit marks. If any cadet incurs 100 in six months he is declared deficient in conduct. During the encampment, which extends from the conclusion of the annual examination in June until the end of August, the discipline is equally rigid, though more time is given to leisure.

For all this drilling the cadets receive $30 per month. From this sum they are required to pay for board $9 to $10 per month, and for washing $2. Other expenses, as clothing, &c., &c., consume nearly the whole of this allowance. By the strictest economy some manage, during the five years' course, to save $100. Nothing, however, is paid over to them until they graduate. The officers take good care that the cadets shall have no opportunity of indulging in luxuries. Their fare is of the plainest kind, and there is but a solitary refreshment saloon near by where their presence is at all tolerated by the powers that be. Here they are allowed to expend $1 a month in the luxuries of the season, but when strawberries and ice cream cost 25 cents a dish, the young gentlemen are not particularly liable to be enervated by indulgence. They linger longingly at times around the dining-room of the hotel, but are never allowed on any pretext to enter its sacred precincts.

THE CHANGE FROM FOUR TO FIVE YEARS.

Allusion to the present length of the course brings to mind a grievance of which the class next to that which graduates complains most sorely. Previous to the time of JEFFERSON DAVIS the course of instruction occupied four years. Secretary DAVIS extended it to five years, and it remained at that limit until Oct. 11, 1850, when Secretary FLOYD abridged it again. Of course, when the first change was made, the upper class had to be divided, so that there might be five instead of four classes in the institution. Those above eighteen were allowed to graduate with four years' study, and those under that age were required to remain. Last year, when this order was countermanded, the two upper classes were consolidated, that which had been here the shortest time going under the title of the second division of the first class. They pursued the same studies, however, and at the present time are equally advanced with those who are to graduate. While they were looking forward to an early release from the institution, an order arrived from Washington, again extending the term to five years. Before it was given, the cadets had made all their arrangements to leave. Their outfits had been ordered, friends were anticipating them, and more than all, the "plebes," or candidates for the cadetships to be vacated, were already appointed. The class sent on a remonstrance to Washington, setting forth these facts, but it was of course received with the thought it understood that the officers of the institution here their testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the class had gone through all their studies, encouraged by the prospect of their early discharge, and indorsed their qualifications to perform any of the duties which would regularly be imposed upon them. What course the class will pursue for the next year is uncertain. There are but two books, a treatise on *Outpost* and *Artillery Tactics*, which remain for them to study, and the time regularly allotted for the mastery of them is three weeks. They have some anticipation that the Board of Visitors will recommend that they be discharged before June; but there is hardly good ground for hope. With three weeks' notice the class could be prepared for examination. The disappointment falls still more heavily on those who had secured their appointment to the cadetships to be vacated. One came on from Washington if I mistake not, yesterday, of course, that his appointment was valid. What was his surprise on arriving here to find that it had been cancelled. Others who had given up their regular business in order to prepare for their preliminary examinations, have been thrown out without any assurance of being appointed to the next vacancies. Indeed, in many cases no such promise could be made, as by next

make their way to the library building where the diplomas were to be awarded. The Board of Visitors, the Academic Board and the Graduating Class occupied the platform. Gen. Scott was also present, and occupied a seat upon the right of Col. DELAFIELD, Commandant of the Post. Gen. Scott was, of course, welcomed with all the honors due his rank. In the body of the house and in the galleries were visitors and other members of the other classes in the Academy. The band stationed in the gallery opposite the stage prefaced and interspersed the performances with various national airs. After prayers, adapted to the occasion, had been read by the Chaplain, Colonel DELAFIELD arose and announced to the President of the Board of Visitors that the duty devolved upon himself of presenting the diplomas which would recommend the members of the graduating class to the Secretary of War for the different grades, the duties of which the Academic Board considered them best qualified to discharge. As Colonel D. then called the individual members of the class by names, each one came forward and received his diploma. Cadets Merrill, Lockett, Collins and Reese were recommended for any division of the army, viz: Engineers, Topographical Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry, Dragoons, Mounted Riflemen or Cavalry; Cadets Wagner, Beckham and Wright for any grade but that of Engineers; Cadets Bush, Gunther, Darling, Harden, Baker, Hall, Stone, Crilley and Anderson for all grades but that of Engineers and Topographical Engineers; and Cadets Stoughton Carlile, Wheeler, Upham and Arnold for the Infantry Dragoons, Mounted Riflemen or Cavalry.

The presentation of diplomas having been concluded, Col. JOHNSTON, President of the Board of Visitors, on behalf of the Board, expressed the gratification the members of it had experienced from the successful examinations to which they had listened, and from the general proficiency displayed by the cadets in the various exercises which they had passed through.

The Band then played the "Star Spangled Banner," and a fife and drum in the rear of the stage followed with the "Bold Soldier Boy," amid much merriment.

Col. DELAFIELD then introduced Hon. JOHN KERR, who had been invited to address the Graduating Class. The members of the class stood during Mr. KERR's address.

ADDRESS BY MR. KERR.

Mr. K. said that those whom he addressed were inexperienced, that temptations of every sort would assail them. Ambition, the fault of men and angels, would entice them from the paths of virtue; and they needed to be warned. They had not less the character of the citizen than that of the soldier to sustain. All the duties of the former would devolve upon them. Cornelia, the Roman matron, pointed to her sons when asked where were her jewels. So the nation must point to her sons as the source of her chief glory. Not overlooking this consideration he who, is but little lower than the angels in the estimation of his countrymen—the father of his country—thought of instituting here an institution for the education of youth. [Applause.] But those whom he addressed must not imagine they had this day completed their education as citizens or soldiers. When they left this institution, should they neglect to improve their advantages it would be better for them them that they had never been here. Should they do so they would be unworthy the name of their countrymen. This is a time when so many of the young fail. One of the greatest orators our country has produced, has said that to live after we die we must be willing to die while we live. You must be willing to practice self-denial [Applause.] Pleasures must be trampled upon by the soldier who would gain distinction. Mr. KERR proceeded to say that it was difficult on such occasions as these to say anything new. Should those whom he addressed plunge themselves into danger from misguided judgment as did some of the great men gone, they would forfeit esteem. He could never admire the genius of MURAT for it was rash, not prudent. He would admire the bravery of NAPOLEON, who, when he saw his columns wavering, rushed to their head, and moved them to renew the contest by appeals to their patriotism. [Applause.] Europeans might say WASHINGTON was over-praised, but it's character could not be too often contemplated by the young. He opened a career of glory to you which NAPOLEON would envy. His prudence and caution on every occasion could not be too highly commended. When Congress was filled with men wavering to introduce him he stood calm and firm. Were it not for the fear he had of violating one of the cardinal canons of good taste, the Speaker said he could allude to another officer whose example was well worthy of emulation. [The allusion to Gen. SCOTT drew forth hearty applause.] But the soldier must regard honor in everything he did. So must the statesman. The mere politician may figure for a day or an hour, but it is determined by God in His wisdom that his reputation must be short lived. The soldier returning from fields of glory might be called upon to discharge high civil duties, and the speaker appealed to those whom he addressed to cling to a high sense of the soldier's honor. Let them look to this—let them know that the thunderings of discord of which they heard were not the thunders of heaven, but the impotent ravings of madmen. [Applause.] Who in this beautiful valley, where he was surrounded by memories of GEORGE WASHINGTON and BENEDICT ARNOLD, could be a traitor to his country. He must apologize to them for alluding to such topics. They were ungraceful. He only spoke of them to bring out the character of the true hero in stronger contrast. But, after all, they should first cultivate elevated religious sentiments, for "The path of glory leads but to the grave."

In casting his eye over the names of the dead who had been educated here, he could not help thinking with what high hopes they had started out into the world. But they can never die. They will live where nothing like traduction or slander can ever approach them. Emulate their example. Be honest and upright and above all meanness. In spite of an indisposition which had hung around him for days, and which had especially troubled him upon this occasion, the speaker said he had ventured to address them a few words of advice, which he hoped would not pass unheeded. [Long continued applause.]

The audience left the chapel while the band were discoursing eloquent music.

In the evening the cadets of the graduating class were to take part for the last time in the general parade, and the exercises were to conclude with a display of fireworks, many of which were manufactured by members of the class.

To-morrow the cadets go into camp, where they will continue until August 28.

As an item of interest to graduates, I may state that arrangements are now in progress for the publication of a new edition of Capt. CULLUM's *Register*.

W——G.

Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the City Guard.

The City Guard, Captain HALLOCK, renowned as the *élite* military company of the City, celebrated yesterday the twenty-sixth anniversary of their organization, by an excursion to West Point, on the steamboat *Erie*, chartered for that purpose. A large number of invited guests accompanied them, including Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, son of the Marquis of CONYNGHAM, one of the heroes of the Crimean War; Colonel VAN BUREN, Colonel DOWLING, Major SKIDMORE, the Rev. JOHN GRAY, Chaplain to the Military Academy; Captain LOVELL and the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS. The *Erie*, under the conduct of Captain RAY, was well chosen for the excursion, being a capacious and admirably well ordered boat.

Shortly after 8 A. M., the City Guard left their armory, and marched down Broadway, paying the honor of a salute to the Milwaukee Light Guard at the Astor house. Thence they proceeded to the foot of Chambers-street, where they embarked on board the *Erie*, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, and about a hundred invited guests. A six-pounder on board announced their departure, and at each successive town or village on the river, the said piece of ordnance noted their arrival, and gave a hearty salute in passing. At Sunnyside the City Guard did honor to literature by saluting WASHINGTON IRVING.

On reaching the landing at West Point, the Guard and their guests marched to Cozzens' Hotel, where they were received informally by General SCOTT, who, on the occasion of the annual examination of the Cadets, is at present staying at Cozzens'. On returning to the boat a handsome dinner was served on deck under the awning. Speeches and songs were then in order, the toasts being announced by Private LAWRENCE BURKE, in the following order:

1. *The Governor of the State of New-York*; responded to eloquently by Col. DOWLING.
2. *The Day we Celebrate*; responded to by Captain HALLOCK.
3. *The Militia of the United States*; to which the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS replied.
4. *The past Commanders of the City Guard*; eloquently responded to by Capt. FRASER.
5. *The flag of the City Guard, the gift of the New-England Guard of Boston*; to which Paymaster HASKINS replied.

Many other toasts followed, eliciting appropriate speeches. A song to the air of "Auld Lang Syne," composed by Dr. F. W. FISHER, Surgeon to the City Guard, was sung by the whole Guard, the band accompanying them. A voluntary toast in honor of the "Army and Navy of Great Britain," was responded to by Lord CONYNGHAM, who said that though he had been but six weeks in the United States, he had already seen enough to convince him that the the Americans were justly renowned for their hospitality. In all his travels he had never been so continuously and kindly treated, and when he returned to England he would proudly tell his friends of the day spent on the Hudson River in the steamboat *Erie*, with the New-York City Guard. This brief but cordial speech was received with loud applause. A feature of the convivialities was the entertainment afforded by Mr. STEPHEN MASSERY, "Joonass Pipes, of Pipesville," one of the invited guests. His declamation of TENNYSON's "Charge of the Light Brigade" was very effective.

The City Guard will lose none of their well-deserved renown by the anniversary of yesterday. It was in every way worthy of them as the crack military corps of the City. On their return they were received by the second Company of Seventh Regiment, and escorted, with due military honors, to their Armory.

FATAL CASUALTY ON A STEAMSHIP.—Mr. WEBB, who was employed as deck hand on board the steamship *Isra*, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from injuries received by a bale of cotton falling upon him. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered of accidental death.

The Turf.

TWO-MILE RACE FOR $5,000 AT FASHION COURSE—TAR RIVER BEATEN BY BILL CHEATHAM—THE TROT YESTERDAY AND THE TROT TO-DAY.

Immediately after the indefinite postponement of the last of the Union Association Races at Eclipse Course, Saturday, in one of which *Tar River* and *Bill Cheatham* were to have contended for a purse of $1,000 in three mile heats, the owners of these horses came together, and, after considerable discussion, arranged that they should be matched against each other in two races to be run at Fashion Course—one for $5,000, two mile heats; and the other for $10,000, three-mile heats. Both horses had won purses at the late meeting of the Union Jockey Club. *Bill Cheatham*, on the first day of the meeting, was the victor of the handicap, in one heat of a mile and a half, and *Tar River* on the second day outran *Bill Dearing*, *Slasher* and *Eglis*, in the great four-mile race. *Bill Cheatham* had a reputation as a racer in short heats, and *Tar River* was especially celebrated for what he had achieved in trials of speed that put his endurance to the test. It was for this reason that the two horses were matched for two races, the conditions of which we have mentioned; and while with many the success of *Bill Cheatham* in the two-mile race was a foregone conclusion, it was deemed equally probable that *Tar River* would lead him in the three-mile heats.

The first race took place yesterday. The attendance at Fashion Course was by no means large; if there was as many as five hundred persons there, all told, we are greatly mistaken in our calculation. Probably the warm weather and the indications of a shower, kept many away who would otherwise have been among the spectators; but the absence of the many will, perhaps, be more accurately accounted for by the assumption that they were reserving their holiday for the occasion of the great trot at Eclipse Course. *Bill Cheatham* was greatly the favorite at the start; his admirers offered $100 to $80 that he would win the race, and few would bet against him even with these odds. It was said that *Tar River* was "a little out of sorts," and not well over the fatigue of his four-mile encounter.

At a little after 3 o'clock the horses were called, and the grooms led them back and forth, well blanketed, beneath the sweltering sun; they perspired freely, and before the race began. A few minutes later came the order to mount. *Bill Cheatham's* jockey wore a blue jacket and red cap; the colors of *Tar River's* rider were red and white, in stripes. The Judges told the jockeys to endeavor to come up well together for the start, for if the horses were not almost side by side at the outset, the word would not be given. Their words were well heeded, and the first effort for the start was successful. *Bill Cheatham* was a little bit ahead, and *Tar River* had the inside of the track. Hardly had they left the Judge's stand, when *Bill Cheatham* began to take the lead, and when they reached the quarter pole he was a length ahead. Between that point and the half-mile pole he increased the gap to three lengths, and with this interval between them the horses galloped down the home stretch. When they passed the stand *Bill Cheatham* was two lengths in advance of his competitor. Loud acclamations were sent after him as he passed on towards the quarter pole again. When he gained it he was full four lengths ahead, and in the course of the next quarter of a mile he gained another length; but on the last quarter *Tar River* made an effort to overtake him. *Bill Cheatham* reached the goal first, and won the heat by two lengths. Time, 3:47¾. The first mile was run in 1:52½, and the second in 1:55¼.

The friends of *Bill Cheatham* were jubilant. His owner offered to bet $100 to $50, or $500 to $200 that he would win the race. But, during the 30 minutes' interval between the heats, those who had bet on *Tar River* canvassed his chances hopefully; it was remarked that he had made much better time before,—so, for that matter, indeed, had *Bill Cheatham*,—and it was predicted that he "would last" better in the next heat than his rival. Had the copious shower that fell later in the day, been falling during the heat just concluded, *Bill Cheatham* could not have looked more like a drowned rat that he did at this time; he was literally "as wet as water." *Tar River* perspired freely, but he seemed to have reserved a sufficient deal of humidity for service in an extended contest. Some said he was the best horse at the beginning of the next heat; he certainly did better in the last than in the first trial. Nevertheless, $100 to $20 in favor of *Bill Cheatham* was offered before the next heat. Before the thirty minutes had elapsed, the *jockeys were in their saddles again, and the horses* were brought up for the start. "Go!" said one of the Judges, and they went, side by side, each apparently at the top of his speed. *Tar River*, on the outside of the track, began to take the lead, and before the quarter pole was reached, passed *Bill Cheatham*, took the inside, and a position a length in advance. *Bill Cheatham*, however, brushed up to him speedily, and for a moment seemed to be a little ahead of him, but at the half-mile pole they were neck and neck. On the next quarter, *Bill Cheatham* finally passed *Tar River*, rushed down the home stretch and dashed by the Judges' stand a length ahead of him. He kept *Tar River* at the same respectful distance along the first quarter of the second mile, and when he passed the half-mile pole *Tar River* was two lengths behind him. *Bill Cheatham* steadily gained on the next quarter, until he was four lengths ahead, but on the home stretch *Tar River*, goaded with whip and spur, followed him rapidly, and *Bill Cheatham* gained the heat only by a length. The time of this heat was 3.42½. The first mile was made in 1.47½, and the second in 1.55. Thus the race was won by *Bill Cheatham*. The result was greeted with loud cheers. The last heat was a closely-contested one, it will be observed. The fact that *Bill Cheatham*, after giving *Tar River* the lead, passed him and won the race, was deemed a great point in his favor.

RECAPITULATION.

Fashion Course, L. I., running.—Tuesday, June 14, great match for $2,500 a side, play or pay, two-mile heats.

T. G. BACON b. g. *Bill Cheatham*, by imp. *Albion*, out of the dam of *Berry*, by imp. *Glencoe*, 4 yrs., 114 lbs. 1 1

O. P. HAIN br. h. *Tar River*, by *Nicholas*, dam by *Cymon*, 6 yrs., 121 lbs. 2 2

	Time of 1st Heat.	Time of 2d Heat.
First mile	1:52¾	1:48
Second mile	1:55¼	1:54½
Total	3:47¾	3:42½

TROT AT UNION COURSE.—A trot took place at the Union Course, yesterday, which was very closely contested. The following is the

RECAPITULATION:

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting.—Tuesday, June 14, match $1,000; two-mile heats, in harness.

Mr. THOMPSON, s. g., *Andy Mulligan* 1 1
Mr. SANDERS, b. m. *Lady Pollock* 2 2
Time—5:25, 5:32.

This match was between two well-known roadsters. The race excited considerable interest. In the first heat *Lady Pollock* seemed to be destined to win, and very heavy odds were offered on her in the race. Both struck a gait that astonished all present. There was a large crowd in attendance.

The Great Trot at the Eclipse Course To-day.

The first trotting meeting of the Union Association will be inaugurated to-day by a sweepstakes of $1,000 each, half forfeit, with $750 added by the Association—two-mile heats in harness—for which three of the most renowned Long Island horses are entered, viz: *Mountain Boy*, *Native American* and *Prince*, all of whom are in first-rate condition and certain to start. This sweepstakes has been made to settle a long pending question concerning the relative merits of the three horses, and a fine race is anticipated. The track is in excellent trotting condition, and beyond this a fair day is all that is needed. Our readers will remember that immediately after the recent match between *Flora Temple* and *Ethan Allen*, in which the little bay mare came off victorious, the owner of the recently imported California mare *Princess* challenged *Flora Temple* to meet her in two matches of $5,000 each; first, three-mile heats to wagons, second, two-mile heats to wagons; which terms were immediately accepted. The first of these matches comes off at the Eclipse Course on Thursday, and the second on Thursday of the following week. Without doubt they will attract an immense assemblage, for New-Yorker's feel a deep interest in the New-York mare. The backers of the California mare are equally sanguine, and are freely supporting their opinions with their money. Official cards of the races will be published during the trotting meeting. Special trains to the Course will run each day.

Board of Councilmen.

REPAIRING THE ROADS—STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT, &C.

The Board of Councilmen met Monday night, the President, Councilman CONNELL, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, a number of petitions were presented, among which was one from various residents on Broadway, remonstrating against the removal of the Russ pavement. This was sent to the appropriate Committee. Numerous resolutions were proposed and referred. That in favor of dredging out the Corporation slips was adopted. So too was the report of the Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with the Aldermanic Board in having the grade of Worth-street altered from Broadway to Church street. The most important proceeding of the Board was the adoption of the report accepting the proposal of Wm. Watternayer and John J. Conover, offering to perform all the work necessary to keep in repair the roads on Manhattan Island for $50,000 per annum. The report was adopted by a vote of 20 to 4, and a motion to reconsider was lost by a most emphatic negative.

Another subject, involving a much larger expenditure, was introduced, when the matter of deciding between the rival bids for street-cleaning came up. The proposal of Messrs. Charles Johnson & Henry A. Mayer for cleaning the streets for five years, at a rate of $200,000 yearly, had the approval of the Committee to which it had been referred. That of Messrs. Alexander Hemphill & Albert S. Nesmith offered to do the work (the Twelfth or Bloomingdale Ward excepted) for $228,000. The bid of Messrs. Stahl & Steers, who propose, besides cleaning the streets, to remove the night soil, was the lowest, being but $226,000. A motion to make the subject the special order for the next meeting was debated at length, and lost. Councilman ORTMAYER then moved to substitute for the names of Charles Johnson & Henry A. Mayer, the name of Robert H. Smith. The motion was not seconded. Other names were proposed by way of substitution, among them those of D. H. Reed and Robert Earle, Wm. S. Troup and James Stears. The insertion, in connection with the names of Messrs. Johnson & Mayer, of those of Messrs. Earle & Reed, was carried by a vote of 16 to 4, and subsequently the vote on the adoption of the report in favor of giving the street-cleaning to the former, was, as amended, carried by the same vote. Then the lobby cleared out, and, after some further business of an unimportant nature, the Board adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

PROPOSITION TO INCREASE THE POLICE FORCE.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting last evening, Mr. PEABODY the President, in the Chair. An application was received from the Police Commissioners for an increase of the patrol force to 1,500 men. On this subject Mr. TWEED offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the application of the Police Commissioners for the increase of the force to 1,500 patrolmen be allowed, provided the Board appoint men of the old force, without requiring them to relinquish their claims for services as Municipal policemen.

The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

In regard to the question as to the legality of the recent appointment, by the Comptroller, of Tax Commissioners, and as to the responsibility of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the action of those Commissioners in the matter of fixing taxes and making assessments, an elaborate report was made by the Committee of Conference, the substance of which is contained in the annexed *resumé*, with which the report closes:

To sum up, we believe that under the Constitution, the power to create assessors in the counties of this State is reserved to the electors or the recognized county authorities, and that the Court of Appeals has repeatedly affirmed this in parallel cases. Decisions go to show that assessors of taxes are officers under the State and county organizations, and cannot, in the discharge of their functions, be regarded in law as the officers of a corporation; that the power to levy taxes has always been vested in the supervisors of the county, and that this power implies the right and authority to assess or apportion them, and is identical and inseparable; that the corporation and the county have separate and independent jurisdictions which cannot be confounded with each other in their original powers; that the assessors appointed by the Comptroller, rest for their authority entirely on special laws, and that if their powers should be declared void under the Constitution, they would have no jurisdiction to assess for taxes, when it must be found that no warrant of the Board to adopt an effective precaution or legal remedy for this possible result. The counsel think that tax-payers who may feel aggrived have it in their power and right to raise the question before the Courts in their own name. A simple decision, says the report, declaring the Board of Assessors without jurisdiction, must invalidate the whole body of assessment rolls. And where there is a single tax-payer whose individual payments annually, to the Receiver, reach above $80,000, it can hardly be expected that sufficient temptation and means are at hand to test the issue. The Report ends by declaring virtually that the considerations it presents may be incorrect, after all, and asks further time for deliberation and advice.

The Report was ordered to be printed, and after some minor business had been disposed of, the Board adjourned.

Large Installments.—NOTWITHSTANDING THE enormous cost of Dr. J. H. Robinson's new story, the publishers of the NEW-YORK MERCURY will give a large installment each week until the tale is finished. Darley's illustrations will add additional lustre to the work. Read the great tale of the "Northern Trapping Grounds."

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Consumption, Asthma, &c., cured.—Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

Going to the Country.—With all your preparation and greetings, forget not to get a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES. They are just what you need: simple, concise, prompt and effective: and will save you and the children being sick, calling a doctor, or even worse results.

A complete case with book of directions can be had for $3, $4, or $5, according to size and style, and will prove an invaluable friend in times when you need one.

Sold by DR. F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.

A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ariel*, and suitable to the best City trade

Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from HAVRE, for sale to the trade only, by HUGHES, DUFUY & ORMEANOE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden Lane.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments.

The genuine article—warranted Cartwright & Warner's best make, at prices commonly paid for the cotton imitation. Call, examine and compare
A. RANKIN & CO. No. 637 Broadway, and
No. 96 Bowery.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

The "Rigg Truss," for Inguinal Hernia, as well as those for Femoral Hernia and for Varicocele, are producing results never before achieved by Trusses. They are always cleanly, and being unaffected by moisture, may be worn in bathing. Office No. 448 Broome-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

The Eureka Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
NOW READY, AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Principal Office, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cool Hats Insure Cool Heads.
100 styles of Summer Hats.
Straws, Panamas, Beaver Cassimeres.
Beaver Felts, Drab Beavers, Soft Hats, &c., &c.,
At GEMIN'S HAT STORE, No. 501 Broadway.

N. Y. S.—The Largest Shirt Emporium in the Union.—RALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, sole Manufacturers of the celebrated Improved French Yoke Shirts, and dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, the finest assortment in the City.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 289 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 00 by mail or express.

Fashionable Summer Hats.
BEAVER, CASSIMERE AND STRAW.
By BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Everybody should obtain a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER AND WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, to learn their character, defects, and the occupation in which they would be most likely to succeed

Jet Jewelry.—New Patterns of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklaces, &c., in plain jet and jet and gold, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 631 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $60, is a light and elegantly decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 121 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Manufacturing Stencil Stamps, for Marking Clothing, &c. This interesting article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 4 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

MILLER—PECK.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, by the Rev. E. O Flagg, DAVID B. MILLER, M. D., to ELIZA L., only daughter of the late Henry S. Peck, all of this City.

CLOSE—SWEENEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 14, by the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, JOHN H. CLOSE to SARAH E. SWEENEY.

JOHNSON—KENNEDON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 8 by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, Mr. JOHN F. JOHNSON to Miss MARY F. KENNEDON, both of Castleton, Vt.

☞ Rutland papers please copy.

PRENTICE—VALIANT.—At Palmyra, Me., on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. McMasters, JAMES H. PRENTICE, of Brooklyn, to ELOISA, daughter of John Valiant, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CONNELL.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, WM. T. CONNELL, in the 56th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 263 East 21st st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Cincinnati and Long Island papers please copy.

AGG.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, HENRIETTA, wife of George C. AGG, and daughter of the late Edward M. Luther, aged 28 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 9 Vandam-st.

YOULE.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARIA A YOULE, wife of Adam W. Youle, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 365 East Broadway.

☞ Ulster County and California papers please copy.

CROWELL.—In this City, JOSEPHINE BRAHAM CROWELL, daughter of Joseph H. and Matilda Crowell, aged 1 year and 8 months.

☞ Philadelphia and St. Louis papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, June 13, at his residence in 46th-st., JOHN WRIGHT, youngest son of John Wright, deceased, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, William and Robert, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Wednesday afternoon, June 15, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st st., (the Rev. Mr. Van Nest.)

KING.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ALMIRA KING, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, June 16, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 332 West 36th st.

ARDERY.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, after a short illness, Mrs CATHERINE ARDERY, widow of the late Henry Andrew, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 107 6th av., on to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

VANDERPOOL.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, HENRY VAN SCHAACK, son of AARON J. and Adaline E. Vanderpool, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 103 East 15th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) June 15, at 3 P. M.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, Miss DEBORAH WEEKS, daughter of Absalom Weeks, deceased, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Pearce, Jr., No. 128 Rivington-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, June 15, at 2 o'clock.

SAVAGE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 14, at the residence of his mother, No. 261 West 34th-st., PETER R. SAVAGE, builder, in the 39th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BAKER.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, suddenly, ELIZA ANN, youngest child of Garnis E. and Sarah A. Baker, aged 3 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 40 West 29th st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, June 14, of disease of the heart, JOSEPH SMITH, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of his nephew, Charles F. Smith, No. 139 Henry st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

KNEELAND.—At Bay Side, L. I., on Monday, June 13, GEORGE, son of *Charles Kneeland*, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St George's Church, Flushing, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMARR.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, June 11, of disease of the heart, HANNAH F. SMARR.

BRUSH.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, June 13, SOPHIA BRUSH, widow of the late David Brush, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the Episcopal Church, Greenwich. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

ON EXHIBITION FOR TEN DAYS ONLY,
The entire new outfit of
GLASSWARE AND CHINA
ordered by
HIS EXCELLENCY, CAPTAIN-GENERAL CONCHA,
for
THE PALACE AT HAVANA,
CONSISTING OF OVER TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED PIECES,
All richly decorated, and having the
ARMS OF SPAIN UPON EACH PIECE.
The public are invited to call and examine.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 486 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 12s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles....4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.
The ladies of the Elm-place Congregational Church will give a Strawberry Festival at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., corner of Hoyt-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 16. Addresses by the Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT and others. Tickets 50 cents. The proceeds to be devoted to the Tabernacle building fund. Tickets can be had of A. G. GASTON, No. 248 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the door of the Tabernacle on Thursday evening.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND POPULAR lecture will be given under the auspices of the ladies of the South Baptist Church and congregation, at their place of worship, 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 15. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. Subject—*The Women of '76, and the Lessons they Teach.* Tickets fifty cents,

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
AT THE
MARINER'S CHURCH,
Corner of Catharine and Madison streets,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
June 14 and 15.
Addresses by the Rev. C. J. JONES, and others. Singing and speaking by children of the Sabbath School. The proceeds of the Festival will be for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets twenty-five cents.

E. D. GOODNOW & CO.
No. 455 BROADWAY,
Manufacturers of
PIGOT'S PATENT SPRING BEDS.
The best bed made in this or any other country for comfort, durability and economy.
PATENT MOSQUITO CANOPIES AND NETS.
An entire security against all kinds of insects, without obstructing the circulation of air; making a complete ornamental finish to the bedstead.
Also, elegant suites of enamelled furniture, from $25 and upwards. Pure curled hair mattresses, &c.
Also, rosewood parlor furniture.

KEROSENE OILS.
DEALERS IN KEROSENE
Are recommended to scrutinize closely any oils that may be illegally offered under our trade marks.
THE COLOR OF KEROSENE IS LIGHT LEMON,
And it now excels in purity, durability, and illuminating properties all other materials used for light.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.,
No. 55 Pearl-st., N. Y.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING.
M. A. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 153 Fulton-st.
If you want fine Summer clothing, (par excellence,) and at prices cheaper than any other house in the City, call on M. A. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 153 Fulton-st.

PECK & COLEMAN,
No. 140 Nassau-st., opposite *Times* Building,
CLOTHIERS.
New Goods at lowest cash prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the best manner.

THE LATEST DRAWINGS OF THE Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Monticello Union Academy, as reported by
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of the Georgia State Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were drawn from the wheel this day, viz.:

CLASS NO. 23, JUNE 14, 1859.
30, 60, 59, 12, 70, 20, 76, 3, 66, 49, 69, 64, 63, 9.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 24, JUNE 14, 1859.
12, 14, 37, 42, 23, 64,

TO LET.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD story of No. 128 Nassau-st., in the Tribune Building. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 41 Bleecker-st., in the rear of the Tribune Office. Apply at the Tribune Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 45 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling, No. 141 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs

FINANCIAL.

$250,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to J. J. PULLMAN, 52 Wall-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to J. J. PULLMAN, 52 Wall-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to J. J. PULLMAN, 52 Wall-st.

$50,000. MONEY

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE MARINERS' CHURCH.—A Strawberry Festival was held in the lecture-room of the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Cherry streets last evening, for the benefit of the children of the school. Notwithstanding the disagreeable aspect of the evening, there was a large attendance. The ladies having charge of the refreshment tables were affable and charming, while the delicacies they dispensed were of the richest kind. There were six large tables beautifully decorated with flowers and fruit, the walls were hung with evergreen, and lights which flags were interminged, and the gay company's happy smiles and kindly greetings presented a picture of real and universal enjoyment. Previous to partaking of refreshments the company assembled in the Church, where the choir having sung the beautiful anthem, "Praise God in His Holiness," in grand style, the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, pastor of the Church, made an interesting address, setting forth the necessity, pleasure and profit of social intercourse. A practical lesson resulted from these gatherings; first, the benefit accruing to the children whom God has cast upon our care, and then the chance of friendly recognition and cheering converse, mind mingling mind and heart meeting heart. The pastor contrasted the worldly gatherings of the wicked and the selish with those which the benevolent and Christian mind delighted in. His discourse was eloquent and most pleasing, and was listened to with earnest attention by the audience. The school, for the benefit of which the festival is given, is a Mission School, attached to the Church, and nominally under the care of the Port Society. The ladies are voluntary teachers, and their pupils are principally the children of very poor seamen, or sailors' widows. The average attendance of scholars is 160. One hundred children have been entirely clothed throughout the past Winter by the exertions of the ladies and gentlemen who have charge of the school. The festival will occupy two evenings, and those who wish to aid a most deserving object, and at the same time enjoy the full worth of the stimulation fee, which is set at the very moderate charge of 25 cents, in delicious Milk, will pay the lecture room a visit this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ORPHAN ASYLUM EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for girls took place yesterday, at the institution corner of Prince and Mott streets, and was attended by about two hundred persons, a majority of whom were ladies. Among the gentlemen who manifested a deep interest in the children were JOHN KELLY and Mr. ANDREW H. GRAHAM. Previous to the exercises, the visitors were politely taken through the house by the Sisters of Charity. The house is large, its dimensions having been increased from time to time, as the wants of the institution required. There are four apartments used as school-rooms, one of which, for the larger girls, has been newly furnished within two weeks, and is a very neat and convenient room. There are two dormitories, capable of lodging fifty children each, [illegible] very neatly kept, and well ventilated. They were [illegible] present, one patient in it. The Chapel, which [illegible] is on the Mott-street side of the house, is well adapted for the use of the inmates. Mass is performed every morning, at which all the children attend. There are now three hundred and twenty little girls here between the ages of four and thirteen, whose cheerful faces and neatly clothed persons indicate that they are very happy in the care of the Sisters of Charity. The Male department is located in Fifty-first-street, and contains over four hundred orphan boys. The exercises were conducted by M. J. O'DONNELL, and consisted of recitations in Reading, Arithmetic, Orthography, Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, and the familiar Sciences. The questions given out promiscuously were all answered with promptness and correctly. The singing, which was conducted by the children themselves, was good, and greatly delighted the spectators. There were numerous specimens of very handsome tapestry work exhibited, which were the production of the little girls, and which showed much proficiency.

THE MILWAUKEE GUARDS VISIT THE ISLANDS.—The Milwaukee Light Guards yesterday made a visit to the "Institutions." Accompanied by Governors PRINCETT, SMITH, MCCLELLAN, MCELRATH, and OLIVER, they started from the foot of Beekman-street at 10 o'clock in the morning, in a steamboat chartered for the purpose. They first went to Randall's Island, where they were received by the children. After passing through the buildings they returned to Blackwell's Island, and visited the Lunatic Asylum, Workhouse, Almshouse, and inspected the new buildings, with all of which they expressed themselves very much pleased. After satisfying their curiosity, they were conducted to the Penitentiary, where a cold collation awaited them for the satisfaction of their appetites, which by this time had become well sharpened by the cold and exercise. The party returned to the City in the afternoon.

A YOUNG MAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS HIS OWN BROTHER.—A sad tragedy occurred, yesterday afternoon, at No. 132 Mott-street, through the careless use of firearms. THEODORE PFEIL, a German youth, eighteen years old, was shot and killed by ANTHON PFEIL, a brother, two years older. The two brothers were preparing to go on a gunning excursion to Hoboken, ANTHON went into the rear yard for the purpose of trying his gun, and, after shooting a few times at a mark, pointed the weapon playfully at his brother, remarking, "Now, look out, or you will get shot." The gun accidentally exploded, and the slug, with which it was loaded, lodged in the throat of the younger brother, severing the carotid artery, and killing him instantly. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE, and the evidence corroborated the above statement. The jury, believing that the shooting was unintentional rendered a verdict exonerating the brother.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.—Yesterday morning, the People having recovered twelve successive verdicts against the liquor dealers for violation of the Sunday Liquor law, Mr. JAMES M. SMITH, the liquor-dealers' counsel entered into a stipulation in open Court, that the ninety-nine cases remaining on the calendar untried, should abide the ultimate event of the case of the People vs. James C. Halpin, in which case it will be recollected a verdict was found by the Jury last week for the penalty of $50 in favor of the People. The Court having approved of this disposition of the cases, it was assented to by Mr. WHEELOCK in behalf of the District-Attorney. The Judge stated, upon adjourning the Court, that he would take up no more liquor cases during this term.

A SUNDAY DINNER TO THE NEWS-BOYS AND BOOT-POLISHERS.—On Sunday last the the news-boys and a number of boot polishers, to the number of fifty, enjoyed a round of beef and other nutritious solids at the news-boys' lodging-house. The dinner was furnished by Mr. SQUIRE, corner Chambers and Greenwich streets. And as the effect upon the boys was good, it is recommended that a sufficient number of gentlemen, who can afford it, should follow Mr. SQUIRE's example, to give the boys a dinner every Sunday during the year.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN.—ROSANNA SMITH, who has been married only six weeks, attempted suicide yesterday morning, by taking laudanum. The conduct of her husband displeasing her, she ran away from home, bought the poison, swallowed it, and finding, as she supposed, that she was about to die, applied to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, where the poison was removed.

BURNED.—Yesterday afternoon as LENA LIEBMANN, a servant girl in the employ of Mrs. HOFFMAN, No. 67 Thirtieth-street, was washing clothes her dress caught on fire from the stove, and before the flames could be extinguished she was terribly burned. She was taken to the Hospital, and her recovery was pronounced impossible.

Prof. DORRMUS lectures to-night at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, for the benefit of the Episcopal Church of that village, of which the Rev. W. H. CONVAY is the Rector. His subject will be "The Scientific History of Creation, According to the most Recent Discoveries in Astronomy, Chemistry and Geology, Compared with the Mosaic Account."

FELL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—CATHARINE WELLINGTON, a girl 10 years old, fell through a hatchway yesterday, from the fifth story of the building owner of Trinity and Thomas streets. She was picked up insensible, and taken to the City Hospital.

FATAL FALL.—MARGARET PARKER, a middle-aged married woman, had her skull fractured by falling down a flight of stairs, at her residence No. 133 Mott-street. An inquest was held, and verdict rendered accordingly.

RUN OVER BY AN OMNIBUS.—WM. HUGHES, while crossing the Bowery, yesterday, was run over by a Bowery and Houston street stage, and seriously injured. THOMAS CAMMANN, the driver, was arrested and held to await the result of his injuries.

Police Reports.

DESCENT ON DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Last night at about 11 o'clock, Sergeant DE VORNEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with 25 men, made a descent upon several houses of bad repute in Howard-street and succeeded in arresting about 30 persons, mostly females. Houses No. 41 Howard, kept by John Binder, No. 12 by John Geken, No. 14 by Christian Buhler, and No. 18 by August Meyer, were all entered and broken up, and the proprietors taken into custody. The women, who were mostly young, were, at about midnight, marched to the Station-house. All were locked up to await examination.

DISTURBANCE IN A DRINKING-SALOON.—A party of young men, on Monday evening, went into the drinking-saloon of Maurice Keating, corner of Centre and Walker streets, and commenced breaking the furniture and throwing tumblers and decanters. One of the tumblers hit Keating on the head, inflicting a deep wound. Keating retaliated by seizing a sabre and cutting two gashes across the face of John Wiese, one of the party. Wiese was sent to the Hospital, and his companions were sent to the Tombs. Keating was also committed for examination.

BURGLARY.—A young man, giving his name as JACOB WEIMER, was committed to Essex Market Prison, yesterday, charged with having, by means of false keys, entered the dwelling-house of Martin Miller, No. 73 Avenue A, and stolen nearly $150 worth of clothing. He pleaded intoxication as his excuse.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Calendar for June 15.—Nos. 120, 44, 47, 61, 62, 63, 124, 61, 41, 64, 9, 30, 45.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters of United States Coin.

Last week a large quantity of counterfeit ten-twenty-five and fifty cent pieces were put into circulation, both in this city and New-York. These counterfeits were so well executed that any person was liable to receive them in change without noticing their spurious character, unless particular attention was called to the fact; the only difference between them and good coin, to the inexperienced, being the difference in weight, which, under ordinary circumstances, would not be detected. From the quantity in circulation the conclusion was arrived at by the Police, that the passer or passers of this base coin occupied some position where they were in constant communication with the public in making change, which conclusion directed their first efforts toward detecting the operators to the money changers at the different ferries and to the conductors on the horse railroads. The matter was placed by Deputy-Superintendent FOUR in the hands of Officers OAKES and CASLAKE of Justice MORGANSEN'S Court, on Friday night last, for investigation. The success of their labors proves that he was not mistaken in estimating their skill and discretion in executing so important a trust. By Saturday night last the officers became satisfied that one source of supply was to be found on the Flushing-avenue and Greenpoint Railroad route, and they forthwith bent all their energies to this point. They eventually succeeded in narrowing the circle of their investigation to car No. 47 of this line, and properly disguised took passage in this car at Fulton Ferry. Pretending to be a little stupefied by intoxicating drinks, the conductor—who proved to be the operator—eagerly nibbled at the bait thrown out, and paid to cash, in giving change for a quarter of a dollar, which they tendered for their fare—a counterfeit ten cent piece. They kept watch of their man, and returned in the same car to Fulton Ferry, where, after allowing him to turn in his receipts to the cashier of the Company, they took him into custody. He gave his name as WILLIAM LEERSNAUW. Upon examining his person, twenty more bogus ten cent pieces were found. The accused was locked up, and the officers continued their investigations. On Monday afternoon they traced more of the coin to THOMAS J. MILES, a seller of transfer tickets on the Second-avenue cars, between Forty-second-street, New-York, and Harlem. This position enabled him to dispose of a large amount of the coin daily, as it was his duty to visit every car and dispose of all the transfer tickets to passengers going above Forty-second-street. As the officers took seats in a car where he was on duty, but it appears that he had got wind of the arrest made in Brooklyn, and he instinctively surmised the business of the officers. [illegible] one of the platforms [illegible] counterfeit [illegible] twenty-five and fifty cent pieces in change, in such a manner that the officers were compelled to secure him sooner than they had intended. He was arrested, and about $8 worth of the coin was found upon his person, and a considerable more was picked up on the floor of the road where he had thrown it in his flight. The next step was to find the manufacturer, which the officers the same night succeeded in doing, in the person of JAMES YOUNG, residing at No. 375 Eighth-avenue. He was arrested, and on his premises were found all the implements for carrying on an extensive business of counterfeiting American coin. The accused were all taken before United States Commissioner BETHUNE, in New-York, yesterday. MILES and YOUNG were committed for examination, and LEERSNAUW, in view of some services rendered, was permitted to give bail. All of the accused have families, and the two conductors, until this affair, have enjoyed the entire confidence of their employers. Officers OAKES and CASLAKE, who had the exclusive management of this case, are deserving of much credit for the energy and shrewdness manifested in working up so difficult and important a case to so successful an issue.

OPENING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The new church edifice of St. Mary's, Brooklyn, situated on Classon-avenue, near Myrtle, of which the Rev. D. V. M. JOHNSON is rector, being now completed, will be opened for Divine service on Trinity Sunday, June 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The seats in this church will be as they have always been in the old church, free. The building, which is of Belleville stone, will seat about eight hundred, and together with the ground, will cost about $26,000. The church will not be consecrated until the floating debt is paid, which the congregation hope to be able to do in a short time; the parish is now in a prosperous condition.

DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon a man named GEORGE DODSON made an unprovoked attack upon a German while peddling strawberries on Myrtle-avenue—turning all his stock in trade upon the street. The German, much exasperated, seized a heavy stick and dealt his assailant a blow with it upon his head, fracturing his skull, inflicting, it is supposed, fatal injuries. The peddler has not been arrested, as those who witnessed the affair thought he did just right.

NOT A HOMICIDE.—JOHN BRADLEY, of Harpers' Court, who, it was supposed, died from injuries inflicted by two men, while returning home from a wake on Tuesday morning of last week, it now appears, according to a post-mortem examination, made by Dr. CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, died from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with this fact.

TIRED OF LIFE.—A German named JOHN RUSS, a resident of No. 114 Ewen-street, Eastern District, and 50 years of age, while under a pressure of domestic difficulties, Tuesday night last, attempted to drown himself in Newtown Creek. He was rescued by some persons close by, who placed him in charge of the police.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church. The essay was read by JACKSON DEMMING and the usual discussion followed.

FIRE.—The fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning was in a frame-building, No. 116 Hudson-avenue, owned by JOHN VOORHIES, and occupied by a number of families. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $100.

BURGLARY.—The millinery establishment of Mrs. MCKNIGHT, No. 123 Myrtle-avenue, was robbed on Sunday night last of property valued at $300.

COURT CALENDARS.—City Court for Wednesday, June 15—Nos. 17, Jemison vs. Wilcox; 18, Obernier vs. Fries; 23, Dawson vs. Reegan; 24, Knight vs. Kelly; 27, Benedict vs. Bennell; 28, Barton vs. Harvey; 32, Watkins vs. Voght; 35, Strassman vs. Remsen; 36, Pfirman vs. Kunze; 38, Sammis vs. Rogers; 42, Remsen and wife vs. The Williamsburgh Ferry Company; 14, Williams vs. The Union Ferry Company; 43, Hondlow vs. Mayher; 44, McDonald and others vs. Cecil; 45, McDonald vs. Keife; 46, Stoothoff vs. Smith; 47, Clossen vs. Carlton; 48, Cecil vs. Remsen; 49, Same vs. Same; 50, Mitchell vs. Sullivan.

CIRCUIT COURT for Thursday, June 16—Nos. 21, Charles S. Brown vs. Euclid Chadsey; 55, William E. Sibell, Assignee, &c., vs. George Remsen; 46, Joseph Hahn vs. John Atkinson and Thomas O'Beirne; 68, Henry N. Conklin and others vs. The Forrest and Agricultural Steam Engine Company; 111, George H. Potts vs. The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company; 124; 10, Mary Ann Heaney, Administratrix, &c., vs. Benjamin G. Wilder and others.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
323 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR HOT WEATHER!
Very light, very elastic, cooling, unshrinkable, durable and cheap!!
GIVE THEM A TRIAL.
A. RAMIN & Co.,
Nos. 687 Broadway and 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS—Are the best works for lighting dwellings, churches and factories in the country, &c. Large consumers in cities can greatly reduce their expenses by making their own gas. By a recent improvement great savings are effected in the cost of the gas by the use of crude resin, being two thirds cheaper than City coal gas. My regular Resin Oil Machine I still continue to manufacture as usual, giving applicants the choice. Apply to or address JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton street and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]
OH, THE TRAPPER'S DAUGHTER!—The admirers of Dr. J. H. RAMSDEN are all on the qui vive, to read his new story, "Pathaway," about the trapper's daughter, "who dwelt beside the flowing water," and to revel once more in the quaint humor of Nick Whiffles, who figures somewhat prominently in the work, and is, as usual, accompanied by his faithful dogs and trusty rifle, and surrounded by "condemned difficulties." The new story is now ready in the New York Mercury at all the news-rooms.

[Advertisement.]
EVERY MAN'S HATTER.—The most popular down town hatter is KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, and, as he stands alone, he has good scope for the display of his fanciful genius. The "Pride of Youth" still takes the lead for Summer wear, and is the neatest article ever invented for youth. KNOX always has a superior stock on hand, comprising hats, caps, &c., suitable for everybody.

[Advertisement.]
TIME TRIES ALL.—One of the finest and most wholesome comedies in the English language. When presented by an able Company, (like the one at BARNUM'S Museum, where that comedy is to be repeated this afternoon and evening,) its moral effect, as well as its interest, is worthy of the highest admiration.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyspepsia is the most depressing of human ailments. The Pills will cure it in ten days! The Ointment is equally sure and speedy in its operation on sores and eruptions. Sold at 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 14.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '74	103⅝	15 Norwich & Wor. R	75
10,000 do	104	100 Reading R	40
15,000 N. C. State 6s	97⅜	200 do	40
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	85⅞	100 do	40
5,000 do	85⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R	42
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R	93	100 do	42
3,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs	85¼	10 Mich. Cen. R	41⅞
2,000 R. R. 2d M. Bs '69	80	100 R. R. & M. L. R. s. b.	80⅜
9,000 Erie R. 6th M. Bs	87½	200 do	30⅞
2,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M	104⅝	100 do	30⅝
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs	84	100 do	30⅝
2,000 Illinois R. Bs	85	100 do	30
5,000 La C. & M. L. O.	10⅜	50 do	30
4,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M	80⅜	50 do	30⅛
10,000 Han. & St. J. R. B.	85	50 do	30⅛
1,000 C. & Tol. R. F. B.	87⅜	50 do	30⅜
6 Bk. of S. of N. Y.	80	50 Panama Rail'd.	110⅛
50 do.	80⅛	50 do	110⅜
25 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	92	50 do	110⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	93	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	80
50 do	93	200 do	80⅛
100 do	93⅛	200 do	80⅜
100 do	93⅜	150 do	80⅝
200 do	93⅝	150 do	80⅞
60 Erie Railroad	23	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	80
450 Hudson River R.	31⅛	100 do	80⅛
50 do	32	450 do	80⅜
100 do	31⅝	100 Panama R.	120
100 N. Y. Central R.	97	100 do	120⅛
50 do	97⅛	100 do	120
100 do	97⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	80
100 Harlem R.	25⅝	75 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	80
50 do	26		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	97¾	100 Mich. Central R.	41¾
2,000 do	97	50 do	41¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	85⅝	150 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	9
40,000 do	85⅜	50 M. S. & N. Ia. G. R.	30
5,000 do	85⅝	50 do	30
100 Ill. Cen. R. B.	84	100 do	30⅛
50 Hanover Bank	90	100 Panama R.	120⅛
100 N. Y. Central R.	97	100 do	120⅜
50 do	97⅛	100 do	120
100 do	97⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	80
100 Harlem R. Pref.	26⅜	75 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	80⅛
50 do	26		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	85¾	5 Metropol. F. I. Co.	117⅜
2,000 Harlem R. 7s	26	do	117⅝
15 Home Fire Ins. Co.	178	10 Lafayette F. In. Co.	112⅜
120 Lafayette F. I. Co.	110	10 do	111¾
110 Market F. Ins. Co.	128⅜	50 Firemen's F. In. Co.	87
120 Hanover Bank	90⅜	90 Lenox Fire Ins.	94
200 Continental Bank	103	10 do	94⅛
20 Irving Bank	101⅝	10 Relief	94⅜
200 Eagle F. Ins. Co.	110	6 Mer[illegible] Fire Ins. Co.	179⅛
80 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co.	113¾	50 Am. Express Co.	79
10 Col. M. Ins. Co.	110	50 Am. Guano Co.	5
15 Market F. Ins. Co.	7		

TUESDAY, June 14—P. M.

The demand for stocks to-day was a little more active, and most of the Shares than at the close on Monday. The disposition is pretty strong with some of the operators for the decline, to put out new contracts ahead 30@60 days, at a concession of ¼@¼ ℔ cent. from the price for immediate delivery. These offers manifest themselves more particularly on New-York Central, Reading, and the Western Stocks. The same sort of contracts are occasionally made this week in Missouri State Sixes, though not to the extent of the sales on time last week and the week before, pending the heavy Specie shipments. This afternoon Missouris sold largely for cash at 85¼ ℔ cent., and closed 85¼ ℔ cent. bid. The price now, with the accumulated interest since January included, is equal to less than 83 ℔ cent. ex coupon. Virginias and Tennessees were steady, and United States Fives sold at 104 ℔ cent. for the coupon stock. The dealings in New-York Central were less active than usual of late on the printed list, but between the Boards, on the Street, the Stock was offered down to 73⅛@73¼, and sold at 73, seller a week, at the Second Board. After the adjournment the cash price was better again, and finally closed 73⅜@73½ ℔ cent., against 73½ yesterday afternoon. The Western Road Shares also lost ¼ ℔ cent. from yesterday's closing, on Galena, Toledo, Michigan Central and Rock Island, and ¼@1 ℔ cent. on Illinois Central and Michigan Guaranteed. The transfers of Rock Island will reopen after the election of Directors on the 16th inst., (Thursday,) when the cash transactions in the stock will be resumed. Reading left off about 40 ℔ cent. Panama was firmer, and advanced to 120 ℔ cent., cash. Another half-yearly 6 ℔ cent. dividend will fall due early in July, which fact is, no doubt, influencing in part the improved demand, though the main cause is the constantly increasing miscellaneous business over the Road from all parts of the Pacific coast, in addition to the California passenger traffic, which is also growing rapidly under the Vanderbilt competition with the Pacific Mail. The Erie Mortgages were 1@1 ℔ cent. better. The first brought 83½, the third 60, and the fourth 37½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds brought 74 ℔ cent. The General Market, at 4 o'clock, left off steady.

The supply of Money at the recently-advanced rates works easy this week. In Discounts, there is no large offering of first-class Dry-Goods paper, while in other Merchandise new engagements seem to be entered upon with caution. We hear of transactions outside of Bank at 7 ℔ cent. for indorsed October and November bills. Some select acceptances, 45@60 days, against Cotton and Sugar, are occasionally passed at 6@6½ ℔ cent. The rates of Exchange on New-York at Havana are so high, and American Gold Coin so scarce, that some of the Spanish houses here anticipate considerable remittances after this week in Doubloons, upon which the Money will be had here at a low rate of interest until the Exchange with Cuba turns the other way. The English and French Exchanges for the Boston mail closed steady to-day. Most of the Bill Brokers report a moderate business for this packet, though one or two of the leading Bankers had a good demand at 110½ ℔ cent. on London. Only $50,000 in Specie goes to Boston for export. Some moderate shipments are talked of for the Havre and Liverpool steamers on Saturday. The return sales of part of the early May shipments of American Gold Coin are resulting in a less favorable exchange than anticipated. The Coin must be of large denomination and new, to meet a close calculation of profit in the London market or at the Paris Mint.

The Federal Treasury had a windfall to-day of the value of $130,000, by the return of this sum from the celebrated Gardner fraud. It will be remembered that a Dr. GARDNER, some years after the late war with Mexico, made a fictitious claim for about $200,000 on the Mexican Indemnity Fund; which claim, bolstered by forged and fraudulent vouchers, was finally allowed, and the money paid over by the Government. GARDNER was subsequently tried and convicted at Washington for the fraud, and committed suicide in prison, leaving $130,000 of the money on deposit with the New-York Life and Trust Company. The Public Administrator of this City took out Letters of Administration upon the estate, but the Government intervened and enjoined the deposit. After years of litigation, the principal of this sum has been awarded to the Government, and the accumulation of interest, about $40,000, to the estate. The former was paid over this afternoon to the Sub-Treasury.

We notice, in one of the evening papers, that the Mr. SAMUEL HALLET who figured in London and Paris, last Fall, as an American negotiator, has turned pamphleteer against the New-York and Erie Company. One of the imposing jobs that he initiated abroad, and returned home to consummate, was the foreclosure of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, for the modest commission of 10 ℔ cent. on $4,500,000 of mortgages. As we learn, to-day, that he has been relieved of this enterprise by a revocation of the powers with which he was intrusted by some of the Foreign Bondholders, his leisure to abuse the Erie Road in a different way from his previous abuse of American credit abroad will scarcely be questioned. The English and Continental creditors of the Marietta Company have sent out an agent of their own, Mr. FERNIE, of London, who, in connection with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., the original negotiators of the first mortgage, is now making favorable progress to place the concern upon a permanent footing, and it is not improbable that the line will be ultimately leased to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, on terms that will secure the regular future interest on 70@80 cents on the dollar of the original mortgages; provided satisfactory adjustment is made with the local creditors in Ohio.

The foreclosure and reorganization of the Fond du Lac Road, pursuant to the agreement some months since between the mortgage creditors, have been consummated by a committee of creditors, embracing Mr. W. A. BOOTH and Mr. LANIER of this City, who went to the West for this purpose and have recently returned after buying in the Road and its Land Grant for the use and benefit of the new organization. The composition will take the place of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, and the plan embraces the completion of the section of 60 miles West of Janesville, so as to make the line continuous from Chicago to Oshkosh on Lake Winnebago, in all 260 miles.

The Guardian Life Insurance Company is the name of a new office to be organized in this City, under the commissionership of Messrs. W. T. HOOMER, of the Continental Bank, J. T. SOUTTER, of the Republic, W. M. VERMILYE, of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, and others. We refer to the advertisement and list of Directors in another column.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $201,715, including $54,000 for Customs; paid $87,007, and held at the close $3,661,541.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans and Havana, delivered, to-day, $215,000 in Silver and Gold.

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, leaving this port on Saturday, will call at St. Johns, Newfoundland, to relieve the steamer *Edinburgh*, recently in distress, of her cargo and passengers.

A dodge to raise the wind in a very small way, and new to the Street, was practiced upon some of the Brokers, this forenoon, by a young rogue, whose whereabouts is not yet discovered, in borrowing the newly-distributed *City Directory* for 1859 and making immediate sale [illegible] of the publication price.

[illegible] CROP MOVEMENT [illegible] 1858.

Rec. at Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to G. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	13,000	12,000	9,000	12,000	24,000
Ex. to G. B.	30,000	40,000	14,000	42,000	30,000
Ex. to France	4,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	3,000
Ex. to other F. P.	1,000	6,000	2,000	6,000	4,000
Total Exports	37,000	48,000	20,000	54,000	37,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their weekly circular to-day, report:

"The growing crop generally looks well, but is behind that of last year. Receipts for the week amount to 13,000 bales, against 19,000 the same week last year and 19,000 in 1856. The total into the ports is 2,684,000 bales, against 2,942,000 at same date last season, showing an increase of 662,000 bales. The week's receipts to be made up in our next table will not reach 10,000 bales, against 26,000 the corresponding week last year. Export to Great Britain for the week, 26,000 bales, being the smallest week's export there since January, the total export, by the tables, amount to 1,892,000. France, and other foreign ports, together, have taken 905,000 bales. The stock on hand is reduced to 322,000."

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS—MAY 31.

Capital	$14,916,277	Specie	$2,766,894
Circulation	9,126,160	Real Estate	676,751
Profits	2,079,651	Bank Notes	526,283
Due Banks	2,750,988	Due by Banks	2,630,342
Deposits	4,567,164	Discounts	12,323,555
Due State	3,241,127	Dom. Exchange	9,466,946
Other Items	1,775	For. Exchange	664,552
Total	$36,683,150	Bonds	1,126,103
		Stocks	1,934,050
		Suspended Debt	1,413,273
		Branches	1,875,627
		Due State	481,361
		Other Items	815,412
		Total	$36,683,150

As compared with the April statement, this shows an increase in specie of $89,620; an increase in discounts of $107,461; a decrease in circulation of $550,993; a decrease in deposits of $76,441; a decrease in domestic exchange of $822,256, and a decrease in foreign exchange of $90,650.

The Park Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 10 ℔ cent., payable on the 1st of July.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The market for the week had been very active, the sales footing up 97,500 bales, of which speculators took 9,000 bales, and exporters 7,500. Fair and middling qualities had advanced fully ⅛d., but the common qualities not quite so much. Some circulars quote an advance of ¼d. on fair qualities. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, the market closing firm and steady. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 6d.; Middling ditto, 6⅜d.; Fair Mobile, 7⅛d.; Middling ditto, 6¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling ditto, 6⅝d. Stock of Cotton in port, 555,000 bales, of which 490,000 were American.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable, and there had been an advance on the week for all kinds of India goods.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Market easier. The Bank of England has reduced its rates of discount to 3½ ℔ cent. Its bullion had increased £357,000 since the last weekly return. Consols closed on Friday at 93@93¼ for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was tending downward, and all descriptions were slightly lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull at Tuesday's decline; sales at 11s.@12s. 9d. WHEAT very dull, and declined 2d.@3d.; sales of *Western Red at 8s.@10s. 3d.; Western White, 10s. 6d.* @13s. CORN very dull, and declined 2d.@3d.; sales of Mixed at 6s. 6d.@6s. 8d.; Yellow at 6s. 8d.@6s. 11d., and White, 6s.@6s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATKIN & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others quote BEEF steady, but quiet. PORK inactive, but dull at 60s.@60s. 3d. TALLOW, all qualities, had slightly declined. Sales at 55s. 6d.@56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Pot ASHES were dull and all qualities had slightly declined; sales at 30s. per BOW. Pearl ASHES were steady at 31s.@31s. 6d. SUGAR was heavy, but closed firm. COFFEE steady. OILS were slow of sale, but prices unaltered; the quotation for Linseed was barely maintained, which was 30s.@30s. 3d. RICE heavy, at 4s.@4s. 5d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 42s. 6d. on the spot, and 41s. 6d.@42s. to arrive.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS dull. WHEAT declined 2d.@3d.; sales of white at 10s.@5 4s., and red at 40s.@50s. Iron dull and offered at £8 15s.@£6 for rails; bars dull. SUGAR buoyant, and all qualities slightly advanced. COFFEE firm, but in some cases a decline of 1d.@2d. experienced. OILS—little inquiry and prices weak; sales of Linseed at 29s.@29s. 6d. TEA firm at 1s. 3d. for Congou. TALLOW—sales at 54s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy at 42s. 6d.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Wednesday, June 1.

COTTON has advanced, and New-Orleans *très ordinaire* is selling at 106f. and *bas* at 99f. The sales of the week foot up 6,000 bales. Stock in port, 107,000 bales.

HAVRE, Wednesday, June 1.—WHEAT firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. PEARL ASHES firm. COFFEE steady. RICE firm. SUGAR firm. LARD heavy.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report the business in American Stocks small, but prices firm. The latest sales were of Illinois Central Railroad, at 44 discount; Illinois Central Sevens, 1860, (Freeland,) at 88, and Erie Railroad, Third Mortgage 86.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the business limited, at previous rates.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 33 bbls. Ashes, 5,650 bbls. Flour, 3,743 bushels Wheat, 15,100 bushels Corn, 27,641 bushels Oats, 90 pkgs. Provisions, 226 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots at $5 37½, and small lots of Pearls at $6 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 150 bags Laguayra at 11¼c. @11¾; 200 bags Jamaica at 11¼c.@11½c.; and some St. Domingo at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Receipts of Rio during the week 8,655 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 107,526 pkgs., including, according to Mess